DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 407 369 SP 037 283

TITLE	The Council of Europe's Work on Sport, 1994-1996.
INSTITUTION	Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France).
REPORT NO	CDDS-(96)-51
PUB DATE	96
NOTE	194p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; Adults; *Athletics; Cooperation; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; *International Cooperation; *International Programs; Olympic Games; *Physical Education; *Womens Athletics
IDENTIFIERS	*Europe; Sport Ambassadors; *Sport Management

ABSTRACT

This document presents a collection of official texts from the Council of Europe regarding European sports cooperation. Part 1 presents two Recommendations and Resolutions on Sport adopted by the Committee of Ministers concerning young people and sport and the significance of sport for society. Part 2, covering the works of the Anti-Doping Convention and the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehavior at Sports Events, is published as a separate volume. Part 3 contains texts adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly on discrimination against women in the field of sport, and on young people in high-level sport. Part 4 includes a press communique on sport and money from the 14th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers (Strasbourg, France, April 28-29, 1994) and resolutions on tolerance and sport and on European Sports Cooperation from the 8th Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Sport (Lisbon, Portugal, May 17-18, 1995). Part 5 presents reports from meetings on sport and physical education for children and young people, sports facilities, promotion of sport, and sports policies. Part 6 summarizes the European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities (Godollo, Hungary, February 1-3, 1996). (ND)

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The Council of Europe's Work on Sport 1994-1996

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Sport

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The Council of Europe's Work on Sport

1994 - 1996

INTRODUCTION

This collection of official texts, resulting from European sports cooperation in 1994, 1995 and 1996 is a compendium of the editions for 1994 and 1995 on "The Council of Europe's work on sport", combined with the similar texts resulting from work in 1996.

Since last year's collection, Russia and Croatia have become Member States of the Council of Europe. Andorra, already a Member State of the Council of Europe, ratified the Cultural Convention.

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Note. In addition to the texts which appear in this document, the CDDS published two books:

1) The significance of sport for society - Health, socialisation, economy.
ISBN: 92-871-2716-6

2) Eurofit for Adults - Assessment of health-related fitness.
ISBN: 92-871-2765-4.

Furthermore, the Declaration on Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play (Amsterdam, 11 April 1996) is also available from the Sports Division of the Council of Europe.

Part One

Recommendations and Resolutions on Sport adopted by the Committee of Ministers

Recommendation N° R (95) 16 on Young People and Sport
(Adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 12 October 1995)

The Committee of Ministers, in application of Article 15.*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling the 1989 United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child, and referring to Articles 28, 29 and in particular Article 31 which provides among other things that States Parties recognise "the right of the child ... to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child" and encourage "the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for ... recreational ... activity";

Referring to the European Sports Charter, and in particular to its Article 5, Building the Foundation, as well as to the Code of Sports Ethics which give specific guidance on how to conduct physical activities and sports with young people, and which were adopted by the Committee of Ministers as Recommendations N° R (92) 13 and N° R (92) 14;

Considering the importance of the development and balanced training of physical, intellectual, artistic and moral faculties for any person;

Stressing the contribution which education through sport can make to the fulfilment of the aims of the Vienna Declaration, to social integration, and to health improvement, to the building of character, to the understanding of ethics, to respect for the environment, and to cultural tolerance and international exchanges;

Recalling Committee of Ministers' Resolution (72) 30 on the Hygiene of Sports Installations and Recommendation N° R (87) 9 on the EUROFIT tests of physical fitness for young people of school age;

Considering that the proper provision by society of opportunities for all young people to take part in physical activities can not only encourage a constructive use of leisure time, but can also help fight some of society's problems such as intolerance, aimlessness, violence, alcohol abuse, illicit drug use, etc;

Concerned that the time allotted to physical education or other physical activities in general in the school system is often insufficient to enable the children to benefit, either for their physical development or their mental equilibrium, from the educational programmes that are provided, and that young people who are not involved in sport or physical activities have low levels of physical fitness;

Determined therefore to encourage in their own countries the building of new partnerships to enable young people to learn, create and express themselves through physical activities and sport;

Recalling the work done by other European organisations on youth and sport and acknowledging the unique and irreplaceable contribution of non-governmental sports organisations to providing opportunities for the practice of sport;

Having regard to the Resolution on the European Manifesto on young people and sport adopted by the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995);

Anxious to follow up the principles set out in the above mentioned Resolution,

Recommends that the Governments of member States draw inspiration from the principles and ideas set out in the Manifesto appended to the present Recommendation when framing and implementing policies and activities in the area of youth and sport in their respective countries.

Appendix to Recommendation N° R (95)16

European Manifesto on Young People and Sport
"The Lisbon Manifesto"

Article 1
Aim

1 The aim of this Manifesto is to foster policies that encourage young people to develop positive attitudes towards participation in sport and physical activity in accordance with the European Sports Charter and the European Code of Ethics, and thus lay the foundation for their lifelong practice.

2 Society as a whole in co-operation with all partners concerned has a duty to provide young people with the opportunities for the achievement of this aim. To this end:

2.1 Public authorities, together with the sports organisations concerned, are responsible for providing the necessary leadership in the development and promotion of a sports policy for young people,

2.2 Public authorities at all levels have a responsibility to contribute to the range of opportunities through appropriate legislative or regulatory frameworks, financial support, the provision of facilities and any other appropriate measure.

Article 2
Definitions

1 The European Sports Charter defines sport as "all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being and forming social relationships, or obtaining results in competition at all levels".

2 The notion of sport in this Manifesto is based on the ideals of humanism and tolerance which characterise the Council of Europe. For young people, physical activity is a natural form of movement involving challenge and enjoyment based on play. For the purpose of this Manifesto, the term young people covers all individuals considered as minors under the national legislation of each member State of the Council of Europe.

Article 3
Scope

1 Sport in all its forms shall be accessible to all young people without any discrimination, offering both girls and boys equal opportunities, and taking account of any special requirements at different ages or of groups with special needs.

2 Participation in sport should aim in particular at

2.1 developing mental, physical and social qualities
2.2 understanding ethical values and fair-play, discipline and rules
2.3 respecting oneself and others, including minority groups
2.4 learning tolerance and responsibility, for instance organisational, as prerequisites for life in a democratic society,
2.5 learning self-control, gaining self-esteem and developing self-achievement
2.6 acquiring healthy life-styles.

3 The overall well-being of the young person comes before any other consideration (such as performance, prestige, commercial exploitation); while each should be helped to reach his or her potential safely, the roles of training and competition should be kept in due proportion.

Article 4
The foundation: families and schools

1 The home and family are the first unit of socialisation for children and have a unique role to play in encouraging them to develop an active and healthy life-style.

2 The school has the vital task of providing sound physical activity and sport so as to ensure a healthy balance between physical and intellectual activities. Sport can make a contribution to the quality of school life in general.

2.1 All young people should be able to receive physical education and acquire basic skills in sport and thus be encouraged, either within or outside the curriculum, to engage in sport or daily physical activity.

2.2 Schools should provide a safe and healthy environment for physical exercise and sport.

2.3 Schools should try to respond to acceptable new trends in sport when they have educational value and offer young people a wide range of possible outlets.

Article 5
Towards lifelong involvement

1 To ensure a progression into a lifelong involvement in physical activity and sport, the assistance of other partners is necessary and public authorities should encourage the creation of such partnerships.

2 Sports clubs and sports organisations including school sport associations play a vital role in providing opportunities for young people to improve their levels of performance through training and competitive events and in promoting and facilitating lifelong participation.

3 Other voluntary or community organisations provide a further important means of attracting the interest of young people towards sport.

4 Commercial organisations can also provide additional opportunities for young people to try a wide range of activities, thereby complementing those outlets provided by the statutory and voluntary sectors.

Article 6
Programmes

1 Appropriate and well-balanced programmes should be made available to provide opportunities for all young people to become involved in sport and physical activity. Programmes should aim at combining physiological and mental development with the acquisition of skills and values.

2 The range of programmes should reflect the needs and encourage the potential of all young people at various stages of growth and development and reflect their differing abilities.

3 Programmes should provide opportunities for exchanges between young people through sport.

Article 7
Leadership

1 All sports activities, inside or outside schools, should be led and directed by qualified and proficient leaders, teachers and coaches, whether they are working on a voluntary or professional basis. These, as well as the managers of sport facilities should be aware of their responsibilities and of the specific needs of young people.

2 Leaders should treat young people with respect, transmit them a message of tolerance and fairness, involve them in decision-making processes in respect of the organisation of their sports activities and encourage them to gain experience in leadership roles.

3 The competent authorities should take appropriate steps to ensure that these teachers, coaches, leaders and managers receive regular in-service training in addition to their initial training.

Article 8
Facilities and equipment

1 All schools should have the necessary and appropriate facilities and equipment for the practice of physical activities and sport.

2 Reciprocal and co-ordinated use of school and community facilities both indoor and outdoor should be promoted, with a view to maximising the use of public funds and facilitating contacts.

3 Use of and access to natural spaces and outdoor facilities, in both urban and rural areas, should be encouraged along with respect for the environment, to ensure sustainable use of such natural resources.

4 All young people should be able to have easy access to facilities and these should be suitable for use by those with disabilities or other special needs.

5 Planners, designers and managers of sport facilities should receive professional training and/or qualifications to enable them to respond to the needs and demands of young people.

Article 9
Resources

Governments should ensure that appropriate support and resources are made available from public funds and encourage involvement by the other partners for the attainment of the aims and purposes of this Manifesto.

Recommendation N° R (95) 17 on the Significance of Sport for Society
(adopted by Ministers' Deputies the on 12 October 1995)

The Committee of Ministers, in application of Article 15.*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering the importance of sport in fostering good health and well-being in society;

Considering that sport provides girls and boys, and men and women with an environment conducive to education and the social development of the individual;

Aware of the growing role played by sport in the economies of European countries, to which it makes a substantial contribution;

Convinced that sport contributes to the implementation of the principles set forth in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe on 9 October 1993, notably with regard to tolerance;

Stressing that sport is a fully fledged partner in the social framework and therefore a key factor in public policy-making, particularly in the social, economic and health fields;

Having noted the Declaration on the significance of sport for society adopted by the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995);

Anxious to follow up the principles set out in the above mentioned Declaration,

Recommends that the Governments of member States, in conjunction with the competent public authorities and autonomous sports associations, and in accordance with the European Sports Charter, frame national policies and strategies which foster the development of sport, encourage people of all ages to take up a regular physical activity and reinforce sport as a factor in social development, in compliance with the principles set out in the Appendix to the present Recommendation.

Appendix to Recommendation N° R (95) 17

Principles

1 Health

The widest health benefits of regular physical activity by the population are achieved by enhancing motivation and by expanding opportunities for physical activities at any age which can be practised by the largest numbers of people as part of their daily activities:

in any case, moderately intensive exercise for at least half an hour every day seems desirable for everyone;

the order of priority for support of different activities aiming at health benefits should be based on their efficacy, safety, equality of opportunities for participation and cost-effectiveness.

Higher priority should be given to finding and offering opportunities to motivated but sedentary or irregularly active people. They can be found and should be sought especially among people with limited opportunities or with restricted independence and freedom of choice. A longer term goal should be to motivate those at present lacking the will to exercise.

Measures should be taken to reduce the risk of injuries including, where appropriate, changes in the rules and practices of individual sports, improvements in the environment, education of all parties involved and better dissemination of information on effective prevention programmes and on measures leading to rapid recovery from injuries.

2 Socialisation

Higher priority should be given to providing possibilities for physical activities and sport for children and young people both at school and in leisure-time, in conditions enabling them to enjoy sport, to learn cooperative skills, to create a positive approach towards movement as an appropriate form of recreation and to get involved in decisions concerning their own activities The European Manifesto on Young People and Sport, adopted at the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995), is a means to this end.

Due account should be taken of the potential of team games to encourage children to engage in various social roles and thus develop their ethical and social consciousness and their sense of responsibility in social relations.

Girls should have more opportunities to participate in and remain involved in sport.

The level and intensity of training and competition should be appropriate to the age and physical and mental development of the child. Those responsible for guiding children participating in top-level competition at an early age must make a point of ensuring that the stress of achievement and over-specialisation is minimised and ensure that they do not harm their physical, psychological or moral integrity.

Ethical values and fair play as embodied in the Code of Sports Ethics should be included in the development of all activities.

Training of teachers, coaches, trainers, instructors and leaders, should emphasise the cooperative skills and spontaneous activity of children and the development of a lifelong interest in sport.

Possibilities for valuable social contact through sports for the adult population at large as well as for groups with special needs should be promoted as emphasised in the Resolution on Tolerance and Sport adopted at the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995). In this context, the irreplaceable role played by voluntary sports organisations should be recognised.

The strengthening of international sporting contacts at grass-roots level is an essential contribution to social co-operation and integration and peace.

3 Economy

Public authorities should ensure that they continue to hold primary responsibility for creating and maintaining the conditions for the development of sport as defined in the European Sports Charter. The economic impact of public investment in sport should be recognised and promoted.

The private sector should be encouraged to participate in creating these conditions.

In order to ensure that there are opportunities for all, a complementarity in public as well as private (including consumer and commercial) financing of sport should be maintained. Sports sponsorship has an important role to play in this.

Help should be available to sports with less media appeal, and thus unable to attract funding, in the interests of solidarity between sports.

Measures (such as tax relief) encouraging the voluntary involvement of individuals or groups have proven to be a cost-effective support for sport and should be promoted.
Whilst taking due consideration of the importance of voluntary work, the creation of new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector should also be encouraged.

Part Three

Resolution 1092 (1996) 1
on discrimination against women in the field of sport and more particularly in the Olympic Games

1. The Assembly is concerned about the many instances of discrimination against women wishing to practise sport and more especially about the policy of discrimination with regard to their participation in the Olympic Games.

2. At the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992, thirty-five countries had no women athletes in their teams, and one of those teams refused to walk behind a Spanish woman athlete at the opening ceremony.

3. Some Islamic countries organised women-only games in Teheran in 1993. Men were barred from these games, as were photographers (male and female) and television cameras. Apparently, the International Olympic Committee supports these games which, it has been announced, are to be held for a second time.

4. The Assembly recalls that the Olympic Charter states that "any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, sex or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement".

5. Wherever fundamental human rights are infringed, the Assembly considers it has a duty to intervene in the internal affairs of any state, irrespective of whether it is a member of the Council of Europe. Even if there are cultural differences and traditions, this should be no argument for accepting any policy of discrimination against women in sport.

6. It welcomes the creation of the Atlanta Plus Committee and its action against such situations.

7. The Assembly recalls the positive, leading role played by the International Olympic Committee in moral or ethical issues, particularly with regard to the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

8. The Assembly therefore requests that the International Olympic Committee:

   i. firmly and clearly oppose any discrimination against women in sport;

   ii. refuse to support any sports event based on discrimination, such as the "Solidarity Games for Women in Islamic Countries".

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1. Text adopted by the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Assembly, on 29 May 1996. See Doc. 7544, report of the Committee on Culture and Education, rapporteur: Mr De Decker.

Recommendation 1292 (1996) 1
on young people in high-level sport

1. The Assembly is concerned at the involvement of young people in high-level sport at too early an age.

2. Sport has a primary role in the mental as well as physical development of children and young people and therefore should be an integral part of the general educational process for democratic society.

3. Elite sport however is aimed exclusively at top level performances, that only very few can hope to achieve, and has its own further risks:

   i. physical and physiological risks (such as the overloading of the respiratory, cardiovascular and neuromuscular systems);

   ii. psychological risks (such as the strain caused by the "win at all costs" mentality and "dropping-out" as a result of early commitment to intense training);

   iii. reduced possibilities for children involved in intense training to attend normal school, especially during competition periods.

4. Some internationally agreed texts, either on young people or on sport, have referred to the need for protection of young people, but without formulating precise recommendations. For example the recent European Manifesto on Young People and Sport, adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport in May 1995, states that "the level and intensity of training and competition should be appropriate to the age and physical and mental development of the child".

5. Certain sports federations have shown concern at the early age at which some young people enter competition and have taken steps to raise it (for example, the International Gymnastics Federation and the Women's Tennis Association). The Assembly welcomes such moves and calls on sports federations and on the International Olympic Committee to review national and international competition systems involving young people with a view to raising minimum age-limits or, where already appropriate, enforcing them.

6. The Assembly sees several advantages in drawing a clearer distinction between juvenile and adult competition classes. This could be achieved by raising the age-limits for participation in certain competitions to 16 or 18 years, depending on the sport, particularly in international competitions and championships.

7. The Assembly also believes that legislation on the basic rights of the child should be reviewed in a number of countries in order to ensure that sport is part of the normal development of children and that young athletes are better protected from training abuse. The Assembly stresses the responsibility of parents and families in this regard.

8. The Assembly therefore recommends that the Committee of Ministers call on governments, in co-operation with sports clubs and federations, to:

   i. make a clear policy distinction between sport for young people in general (sport for all) and elite or high-level sport;

   ii. encourage the drawing up of internationally agreed, gender-sensitive guidelines and appropriate minimum age-limits as regards training methods, rules and restrictions for

young people in individual sports, with special attention to those sports where competition level can be reached at a very early age, for instance gymnastics, swimming and ski jumping, or to those sports known to be dangerous, such as boxing;

iii. introduce, in particular, fixed minimum age-limits for participation in international competitions and championships, between 16 and 18 years, depending on the type of sports involved;

iv. ensure that the most talented young athletes receive a sufficient basic education, follow reasonable training and competition schedules and have the opportunity to be children and grow up as members of society with the possibility of developing other skills;

v. pay closer attention to the training of coaches, in technical matters and in their wider moral responsibilities, their competence being ensured by national sports organisations and, at the local level, municipalities and sports clubs.

9. The Assembly also recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

i. encourage continuing research on the subject of young people in high-level sport in order to be able to assess the evolution in sport for young people, especially in some sports;

ii. collect and disseminate through appropriate networks information on this and on sports structures and programmes for young people.

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1. Text adopted by the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Assembly, on 20 March 1996. See Doc. 7459, report of the Committee on Culture and Education, rapporteur: Mr Elo.

Part Four

14th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers
Strasbourg, 28-29 April 1994

Press Communique on Sport and Money

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Strasbourg at the invitation of the French government, on 28-29 April 1994,

Recalling their previous statements on the financial aspects of sport, the need to promote the ethical values of sport and their recognition of autonomy of sports organisations;

Noting with interest the conclusions of the Council of Europe's study on the "The Economic Importance of Sport in Europe: financing and economic impact" under the direction of Professor Andreff, which provides detailed comparative information on the financing of sport in Europe and trends in it;

Noting with pleasure that this study shows that:

1. the growth and increased variety of sources of funding for sport are helpful to its development;

2. there has been a manifold increase in the number of employment opportunities opened up by sport and allied sectors;

3. the voluntary sector plays a decisive role in sport and thus makes a major contribution to the balanced development of society in general;

Noting the wide variety in different countries of sources for funding sport, from the public sector, consumers, and private sources (and their proportions), and in the roles of central regional and local authorities, etc.;

Reaffirming Article 12 of the European Sports Charter, on Finance: "Appropriate support and resources from public funds (at central, regional and local levels) shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims and purposes of this charter. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development";

Recognise that some problems appear to be relatively commonly felt:

1. ensuring sufficient direct and indirect public financing for sport in general and Sport for All in particular, both in current and capital expenditure;

2. the specific needs of, and difficulties faced by, the sports organisations of the new member countries in obtaining public and private financing for their activities;

3. the need to safeguard and develop the place of lotteries in helping to finance sport;

4. the difficulties created by the financial inequalities with regard to the needs of top-level sport and those of Sport for All, between popular sports and less popular sports, between the few televisual sports (whether at national or international level) and other sports, which divide sport and undermine its solidarity;

   a. the increasing cost of major international sports competitions which tends to exclude less well-off countries, thus contravening the ideals of the universality of sport and of equal opportunities;

   b. the need to develop ways of keeping within sport a more substantial proportion of the profits generated through sport;

   c. ensuring the integrity of high profile sports people and helping them to develop post-sports career possibilities;

Reminded the international sports federations that changing the technical requirements in sport had financial repercussions for public authorities, at the expense of money that might be available for funding other needs in sport;

Agreed that further study of these questions was necessary in order to:

1. keep this work up to date, concentrating on key comparable elements, and exchange data regularly;

2. propose possible relevant solutions;

Asked the Council of Europe to continue its research on the economy of sport in an appropriate framework, with a wider participation;

Agreed to discuss these questions further at their formal conference at Lisbon in 1995, in the context of their discussions on "the Social Significance of Sport".

Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995)

Texts Adopted (see also texts subsequently adopted by the Committee of Ministers under Part One)

Resolution on Tolerance and Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference on 17 and 18 May 1995,

Recalling the past work of the Council of Europe on the universality of sport and the need to keep sport free of discrimination in all its forms, and in particular:

- Committee of Ministers' Resolution (76) 41 on the principles for a Policy on Sport for All, and particularly Article I of the Appendix which states that "every individual shall have the right to participate in sport";

- Their own Resolution on Sport in Society, adopted at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978), in which they emphasised "their opposition to discrimination in sport based on race, religion, politics or any other criterion ...";

- Their Resolution on Sport for Immigrants, adopted at their 3rd Conference (Palma de Majorca, 1981), in which they expressed their conviction "that sport is important as a means of bringing about greater participation in the life of the host country", and their concern "to see the principles of sport for all applied to everybody, in particular to the least privileged groups", and considered "that it is the duty of all to combat, by every available means ... those factors that have an adverse effect on immigrants' participation in sport in the society where they have settled";

- Their Resolution on Sport for socially under-privileged and marginal groups, adopted at their 4th Conference (Malta, 1984);

- Their Resolutions on apartheid in sport, adopted at their 5th and 6th Conferences (Dublin, 1986 and Reykjavik, 1989) and whilst expressing their profound satisfaction that apartheid is no longer practised in South Africa, maintaining that the principles should apply wherever discrimination of any kind is imposed;

- The European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics (Committee of Ministers' Recommendations Nos. R(92)13 and R(92)14; and in particular Article 4 of the European Sports Charter;

- The work of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches on racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination at football matches;

- The considerable work of the Committee for the Development of Sport on ways in which sport can give disadvantaged groups more opportunities to participate in and integrate with society;

Referring to the Plan of Action against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance adopted by the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe (Vienna, October 1993), which requires all sectors of the Organisation to be mobilised in the struggle against these unacceptable phenomena;

Deploring the fact that some forms of sport have so often provided a pretext for outbreaks of intolerance and violence, sometimes racist or xenophobic in character;

Confident nonetheless of the vast potential sport offers as a ground for intercultural encounters and understanding, as a workshop for socialisation and integration - particularly for disadvantaged groups - and as a school for democracy;

Considering that for this reason the Committee for the Development of Sport and the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports events and in particular at Football Matches can, in their respective spheres, contribute significantly to the implementation of the Action Plan by reinforcing the main axes of their work:

- non-discrimination in sport, and access to it for all,

- the repudiation of, and fight against, violence and the climate that engenders it,

- sport as a factor in socialisation and integration,

- sport as a school of democracy and civic values;

Taking account of sport's potential, in particular through the intense media coverage which brings it to a broad and enthusiastic public, to project the image of team spirit and solidarity and to promote mutual understanding and respect;

Emphasising that well-known teams and sports stars have a particular responsibility because they represent role-models, especially for the young,

1. Declare their support for the Plan of Action and the European Youth Campaign against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance, and in this context welcome the proposal by the Netherlands Minister to organise a major meeting/manifestation with the participation of young sports people, sporting personalities, the mass media, and those with public responsibilities, to demonstrate the commitment of those involved in sport to the fight against intolerance.

2. Undertake, at national level:

   - to participate in the European Youth Campaign against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance by stepping up the contribution of the sports sector, in particular through campaigns aimed at raising awareness and changing behaviour;

   - to develop even further the practice of sport by improving sports facilities, particularly in districts where intolerance poses a particular problem, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the competent sport organisations;

   - to encourage training for sports teachers, trainers and organisers on the fight against racism and intolerance.

3. Invite the Committee of Ministers:

- to ask the CDDS, in furtherance of its commitment to tolerance in and through sport:

  . to encourage the development of activities concerning sport as a school for democratic ideals and to intensify its work on sport as a medium for social participation and integration as shown in the European Manifesto on Young People and Sport and the Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society also adopted at the present Conference;

  . to study, in co-operation with the Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM), the potential contribution of the media in helping to promote tolerance through sport;

- to support the meeting on tolerance through sport to be organised by the Netherlands government.

4. Ask the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence:

- to intensify that part of its work which is devoted to the struggle against all forms of discrimination and intolerance in sport and to draw up a plan of action to this end;

- to develop means of monitoring, in cooperation with the other partners concerned, the implementation of measures designed to combat discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence associated with some sport events;

- to study what other means may be opportune to ensure that sports events take place peacefully and in a sporting spirit based on mutual respect by all concerned.

Resolution on European Sports Cooperation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference on 17 and 18 May 1995,

Thanking the Committee for the Development of Sport, the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, and the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention for their substantial contributions to the development of European Sports Cooperation and the aims of the Council of Europe since their last Conference in Rhodes in 1992,

Affirming that sport plays a fundamental role in modern society, and that it is therefore integral to the achievement of the social progress enshrined in the statute of the Council of Europe,

Invite the Committee of Ministers, in the light of the texts adopted at this Conference, to ask the CDDS

- to intensify its activities based on the European Sports Charter (R(92)13) and the Code of Sports Ethics (R(92) 14);

- to study appropriate ways of promoting voluntary work in sport and of helping everybody to have access to sports activities;

- to study ways of protecting sport from the negative effects of over commercialisation and media hype in some sports;

Decide to give high priority to the efficient application of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and the Anti-Doping Convention;

Note the invitation of the Cypriot Government to organise an Informal Meeting of Sports Ministers in 1996 or 1997 on the theme: "Sport and the Law";

Agree to meet, at the invitation of the Government of Slovakia, for their 9th Conference in 1998 or 1999, with an agenda reflecting the concerns of this Resolution;

Thank the Portuguese authorities for the organisation of this Conference and for their kind hospitality during it.

Part Five

A SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE "LISBON MANIFESTO"

See European Manifesto for Sport and Young People as adopted by the Committee of Ministers in Part One.

B SPORTS FACILITIES

Sprint regional seminar on sports facilities and Sport for All

1-3 September 1994, Poiana Braşov, Romania

Report by Ivor Davies, Seminar Director

Introduction

1 The Council of Europe's Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) and the Romanian Ministry of Youth and Sport staged a seminar at Poiana Braşov, Romania, under the title of Sports Facilities and Sport for All, 1-3 September 1994.

2 The focus of the seminar was the development of sport for all in the new member countries of the CDDS.

3 This report of the seminar summarises its main conclusions and recommendations.

The Seminar

Content

4 The content of the seminar was decided on at the preparatory meeting in Romania in June 1994.

5 It consisted of three main themes:

5.1 *Formulating and introducing Sport for All policy.*

5.2 *Stimulating and generating resources for Sport for All.*

5.3 *Modernising, adapting and developing facilities for Sport for All.*

Format

6 The format of the seminar was as follows:

6.1 Introduction and scene setting in plenary sessions.

6.2 Presentations in plenary sessions; discussions in five working groups; and reports back from the working groups to all delegates in plenary session.

6.3 Draft conclusions and recommendations in plenary session.

Participants

7 Thirty four delegates from 18 European countries participated in the seminar and seven experts drawn from old and new CDDS countries made presentations, led working groups and acted as rapporteurs.

Findings

General

8 Delegates stressed the importance of developing both sport for all and sports facilities on which it could be based. There is an essential link between the two.

Problems

9 Delegates described problems in their individual states. The problems varied in degree though the following aspects appear to be shared among most states.

10 There is a shortage of money to support existing sports activity and to develop sport for all. This relates to the general economic difficulties of the states as they develop market economies.

11 There is a lack of direction in developing sport for all because the necessary policies have not yet been formulated clearly and legislation setting out responsibilities has not been enacted. This applies especially to legislation in respect of local authority responsibilities. Delegates recognised that sport for all was low on political agendas, especially at a time when the main focus was on developing economies.

12 Political agendas are also influenced by negative attitudes in general to sport. When countries have long been dominated by the idea of a sports elite and a pre-occupation with winning medals, it is difficult to achieve rapid conversion to the idea of sport as a democratic right for all or as a social or cultural activity. Policy makers need to be motivated to promote sport for all and society in general motivated to take part in sport.

Specific Themes

Generating Sport for All Policies

13 Delegates recognised that sport for all policies could be developed for reasons of social policy or for reasons of cultural policy or for reasons rooted in both social and cultural policies.

14 The public sector includes all three levels (local, regional and central) of governmental responsibility. The public, voluntary and commercial sectors all have a part to play. Delegates recognised that the public sector had to work sensitively, consulting people about what activities they wished to take part in, soliciting their views on the provision of facilities and creating conditions where individuals could take charge of the organisation of sport and their own participation in sport. Public bodies have to outline possibilities, create opportunities and allow individuals to work out their own future.

15 In the process of developing sport for all, top sport is an essential partner. It often has sports facilities which can be used also for sport for all purposes. It has leaders and coaches some of whom might be re-deployed to sport for all programmes. Top sport provides a goal for some of those taking up sport: there is a sports development continuum.

Providing Facilities for Sport for All

16 Delegates recognised that existing built sports facilities, especially those designed for top sport, may need up-grading in order to enable them to deal with larger numbers of sports participants taking part in a wider range of sports activities, and to create a more welcoming and human atmosphere, both outside and inside. Further, they recognised that new built facilities for sport for all should be in the right place and of the right size; and flexibly designed

to cater for changing types of use over time. The same principles of creating a welcoming and user-friendly environment apply.

17 It may not always be necessary to construct buildings to encourage sport for all. There is a vast array of opportunities to develop activities in existing formal and informal spaces, such as parks, walkways, waste ground, paths, river banks, rivers and lakes. In doing so, the potential participants should be involved in the modifications of the environment.

Generating Resources for Sport for All

18 There is a wide range of arguments which can be marshalled to convince decision makers to commit resources to sport for all: social and economic returns to the country, to the community and the individual; Delegates appreciated the need to advance substantiated cases because those committed to sport are trying to convince those not committed to sport and under pressure to allocate resources to other good causes.

19 The seminar examined the concept of marketing and appreciated the need to give greater thought to consumers wishes rather than to the supply side.

20 The reality of sponsorship as a contract between a sports organisation or individual sports person and a commercial organisation - entailing benefits to and obligations on both parties - clearly emerged, together with the indication that commercial sponsorship is unlikely to generate the bulk of resources to support sport for all programmes.

21 Delegates identified a need for more concrete information on sport legislation, sponsorship policies and practices, lotteries and the general financing for sport for all in the developed economies of Europe.

22 The seminar considered the role of good management in both generating and applying efficiently and effectively resources for sport for all: money, facilities, activities and people. While large sums of money are not yet available, there is a large pool of people which can be developed to take forward sport for all messages and programmes. Efficient managers who add value to operations and effective leaders are the keys to moving forward, as are the establishment and continual development of sound management practices based on the cycle of planning, monitoring, reviewing and re-planning.

Conclusions

23 There are problems in the new CDDS member countries in developing sport for all, reflecting history and present economic difficulties. Nevertheless, there are grounds for optimism based on examples of cooperation between top sport and sport for all and changing attitudes on the parts of decision makers. Large sums of money are unlikely to appear rapidly so it is imperative to be creative in developing sport for all, making the optimum use of existing resources while continually arguing substantiated cases for additional resources.

24 The CDDS can assist by continuing to provide seminars and concrete information.

Sports Facilities Management Seminar
9 - 12 February 1995, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Report by Ivor Davies, Seminar Director

Introduction

1. The Scottish Sports Council staged a seminar on the management of facilities for Sport for All in Edinburgh, Scotland, 9-12 February 1995, under the SPRINT Programme of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) of the Council of Europe (CoE).

2. This paper describes the background to the Seminar and its format, content and main findings.

Background
Antecedents

3. The seminar was part of a much broader programme of co-operation between countries in Europe with well-developed opportunities for general participation in sport and those, notably in Eastern and Central Europe, which are developing more opportunities for their citizens to take part in sport.

4. In particular it followed on from a similar seminar staged in Scotland in February 1993 and one more recently held in Romania (September 1994).

Support

5. CDDS and The Sports Council (GB) provided financial support for the Seminar which was designed, organised and (mainly) presented by the Scottish Sports Council.

6. Thirty-six delegates from 16 countries in Eastern and Central Europe participated. Several of them had also participated in the earlier Edinburgh and Romania seminars.

The Seminar
Preparation

7. In order to ensure maximum relevance, countries invited to participate were asked to submit in advance an issue or problem affecting the development of sport in their own country and to identify the resources available to address it.

8. The Seminar programme was based on the submissions received by early December 1994.

Seminar Format

9. In order to ensure maximum delegate participation and involvement each of the subject areas selected was covered in the following way:

    9.1 Explanation of Problem/Issue: Plenary/Delegate.

    9.2 Principles of a Solution: Plenary/Topic Presenter.

    9.3 Analysis: Work Groups, Topic Leaders and Delegates.

    9.4 Report Back: Plenary, Rapporteurs.

    9.5 Summary: by subsequent written report, Topic Presenters.

10. Outlines of the issues and the presentations were collated in a workbook available at the beginning of the Seminar.

Study Visits

11. Additionally, delegates visited a converted and extended building (first constructed in 1909) which now serves as a high throughput leisure centre; a purpose-designed leisure centre; and a local voluntary multi-sport club.

Seminar Topics

12. The Seminar topics were as follows:

    12.1 Problems and Successful Developments in Delegates' Countries.

    12.2 Management and Managers.

    12.3 Funding Sport for All.

    12.4 Sponsorships.

    12.5 Marketing.

    12.6 Sports Club Management.

    12.7 Strategic Management.

Problems and Successful Developments

13. All of the Eastern and Central European states are experiencing economic difficulties in the transition from central command economies to market-based economies and in the cultural transition to individuals and communities becoming more responsible for themselves rather than following central directions and relying on state support.

14. Central funding for sports federations and elite sports clubs is declining and some high profile sports are making up some of the loss through sponsorship.

15. In the circumstances it is difficult to fund the development of sports facilities and sports programmes for the whole population. Indeed some existing sports facilities are being privatised or simply sold off for other purposes. Available sports facilities are in need of upgrading and the supply of sports facilities falls far short of the total needed to allow a raising of participation from levels typically at 20%.

16. Part of the answer lies in the development of sports legislation or laws which allocate responsibilities for action and funding between central and local government. Part of the answer also may be in legislation which creates sponsorship and allocates proceeds to sport for all; and in legislation which promotes sponsorship of sport for all, perhaps through matching finance from the state and commercial companies.

Management and Managers

17. The plenary session considered the management process and the role of managers; the structure of management and recent characteristics of management restructuring; management functions at different levels and styles of management.

18. The session then applied general management functions to sports facilities, in principle and in practice. It concluded by examining the development of sports facility managers in formal education and in vocational training in the workplace.

Funding Sport for All

19. The plenary session examined in some detail the problem based on Romania's situation. There is a lack of basic facilities and difficulty in making existing facility-based clubs more accessible to the general population. There is a shortage of volunteers because people are having to work long hours in order to make a basic living; and there is a shortage of qualified leaders and coaches with professional and management skills to work on sport for all programmes.

20. The plenary session considered the principles of a solution. This involved clarifying Sport for All. It did not mean the former directed mass participation but covered a free expression, non-rules-based set of physical activities: enjoyable rules-based sport for the community; and purposeful participation in rules-based sport. It considered the necessity to start in small areas and achieve success in them and to build on success by moving to wider areas. Schools might form useful starting points and parents may be the first volunteer sports leaders. Using available resources, such as designated streets as play streets, might also be a way of starting. In some countries, focusing on traditional physical activities might form the bases of a sport for all movement.

Sponsorship

21. The crucial role of developing sponsorship to assist sport for all facilities and programmes was highlighted with reference to the situation in Moldova. Inability to fund provision from taxes and the inability of participants to pay meant that sponsorship was necessary to fill the gap.

22. The sponsorship manager of a major company in Scotland explained how the company set out its strategic business objectives and fitted the sponsoring of sport around them. This company sponsored high profile sports events and activities at community level. The following emerged as key issues: the necessity for long lead-in times; carefully assembled sports packages, personal approaches; reporting back to the company by the sport; and sport delivering what it promised to the company.

23. Delegates noted that international companies in their states were sponsoring less than they had two-to-three years earlier and that it was easier to obtain sponsorship for high-profile sports at national level than for minority sports or sport at local level.

24. Training for sports managers seeking sponsorship was vital and meanwhile government legislation which encouraged companies to sponsor sport at local level on a matching basis with public funds might fill a gap.

Marketing

25. The absence of the marketing of sports facilities and of opportunities to the general community was highlighted in terms of the situation in Poland.

26. The problem stemmed from the absence of marketing as a process in the former command economies and the difficulty of developing expertise in the discipline when there were no or few texts in delegates' own languages.

27. The plenary session stressed the need for good information on present markets as a basis for changing and improving services and reaching new markets. In all of this, managers have to put customers first and to understand their needs and satisfaction with the service.

Sports Club Management

28. The difficulties of establishing and developing local sports clubs were outlined against the background of the situation in Estonia. In particular, there is the issue of training voluntary managers, coaches and leaders necessary for a broad-based club structure.

29. The plenary session examined the principles of local sports club management; the constitution; membership open to all; responsibilities and freedom of members; committee structure; management functions; fund raising and expenditure controls; the relationship between voluntary office bearers and paid staff.

30. The workshops noted the absence of a cultural tradition of volunteering which prevailed over much of Eastern and Central Europe and examined ways in which existing sports clubs and schools might be adapted to enlarge the scope for Sport for All initiatives.

Strategic Management

31. The application for the principles of strategic planning were outlined with reference to recent activity in Estonia.

32. Stressed were the importance of a clear mission statement and its elaboration into objectives with plans on how to achieve them to set timescales. The techniques of stakeholder analysis and SWOT (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) analysis were examined. Securing commitment to an emerging strategy both within an organisation and outside it from other organisations whose support and assistance would be needed, is paramount. This gives them a stake in the strategy and may create their participation in its implementation.

33. The plenary session concluded by tracing the mechanism whereby a strategic plan was actioned inoperational terms, including the monitoring of progress, review and replanning as necessary. All of this encompassed the management of strategy, of people, of operations and of information; as well as style of management.

Seminar Review

34. Delegates reviewed the effectiveness of the seminar. They concluded that the content was appropriate and the balanced approach between presentations, group working and reporting back was about right. Particularly valuable was the design of the seminar based on real general and specific problems in delegates' home countries and the application of general principles to them. The study visits to facilities illustrated sport for all at work in municipal and voluntary club settings.

35. Delegates considered that they would have liked more time to view general aspects of life in Edinburgh; at least one extended problem-solving exercise of, say, 4-5 hours; and illustrations from other western European countries.

Sports Management Development

36. Delegates discussed how they would manage the development of sports management in their own countries, following up the SPRINT Seminar.

37. Plans included some or all of the following:

37.1 Preparing and circulating a report on this seminar.

37.2 Circulating this CDDS report.

37.3 Staging one or more seminars.

37.4 Preparing and circulating material developed as a product of the seminar.

37.5 Training of immediate colleagues.

37.6 Encouraging educational and training institutes to develop programmes in sports management.

37.7 Repeating this seminar at several locations in Eastern and Central Europe.

37.8 Repeating this seminar in Western Europe.

37.9 Securing literature on sports management and translating it into the language of the individual countries.

Conclusions

38. The seminar revealed advances in the knowledge of sports management and the application of its principles since the first seminar in Scotland in 1993.

Seminar on Decentralised and Federal Sports Structures

5-7 September 1996, Madrid, Spain

Synopsis

Countries: 19 (+ 1 French, 1 Austrian lecturers)

Participants: 38 (+ 8 lecturers)

Sport is an activity which citizens have the right to engage in freely. It is up to the State to create the conditions in which such activity is not impeded by lack of resources or discrimination.

The participating countries have judged the opportunities for moving from centralised to decentralised structures to be very good and the advantages of public and private sectors participating in the organisation and funding of sport to be very clear.

In sport, as in other fields, laws on decentralisation have spread powers between different local and regional authorities. In the light of the growing demand for sports facilities, local authorities with limited budgets must find solutions to a good many problems which are not always easy to resolve.

Proposed solutions have included: strategic planning and management, efficient organisational structures, voluntary work, increased participation of the private sector and of municipalities in organisation and funding as well as discussion and sharing of initiatives between public and private bodies.

Seminar on Sports Management
11-15 September 1996, Berlin, Germany

Synopsis

Countries: 15 (+ 1 Swiss lecturer)

Participants: 15 (+ 5 lecturers)

Conclusions: This seminar was designed as an information exchange on:

- structure of sport,
- importance of economic way of thinking due to club sport, financing, marketing and sponsoring in clubs,
- planning and organisation in clubs,
- education and further qualification of club staff.

The representatives of the different countries were given hints and orientation for building up their own structures of clubs and associations int heir home countries.

The seminar was a forum of international exchange of experiences.

A general method during the whole seminar was the connection of giving regards contents input with practical work in original steps.

The elaborated knowledge and orientation could be reflected in the reality of sport: the participants visited specially chosen clubs and met the reality in club management.

This kind of connection between regards contents and direct visual instruction is proved to be worthwhile and could be continued as "Berlin Model".

The participants got detailed material by the lecturers. Furthermore they got their own elaborated papers immediately. (These papers are to receive at the Academy).

C PROMOTION OF SPORT

Eurofit test battery for the assessment of health-related fitness of adults - 1st international course for test leaders

6-8 November 1995, Tampere, Finland

Purpose

The purpose of the course was to provide its participants theoretical basis and practical skills for organisation, administering, conducting, teaching and counselling Eurofit health-related fitness tests.

Programme

The course programme provided lectures on foundations, rationale and structure of the adult Eurofit test battery and hands-on experience in conducting the fitness tests and interpreting their results. The programme followed closely the outline of the new Council of Europe's handbook "Eurofit for adults: Assessment of health-related fitness".

Participants

All CDDS member countries were invited to send a participant. As the course was part of the SPRINT programme participants from SPRINT countries were given preference. Due to the practical nature of the course a maximum limit of 30 participants was set. A total of 27 participants from 21 different countries participated in the course (20 SPRINT and 7 other experts). The Council of Europe bore the travel and course expenses and the Finnish Ministry of Education accommodation expenses for the SPRINT experts.

Faculty

The teaching language for the course was English. The teaching staff included 4 members from the Eurofit Coordinating Group. The course director, Mr Pekka Oja, PhD; Mr Willem Van Mechelen, MD; Mr Bill Tuxworth, MS; and Ms Aniko Barabas, PhD. Two interpreters performed simultaneous translation into French for French speaking participants during lectures and practical sessions of the course. In addition, the course secretary and 11 other members of the research and technical staff of the UKK Institute assisted in practical sessions of the course.

Experiences

The interest for the course exceeded availability of places on the course. The criteria on the ration between SPRINT and other experts was met. However, due to last minute cancellations the number of participants was reduced by three.

The main purpose of the course was met. Feedback from staff and participants suggested that most participants experienced that the course provided important and necessary foundations and practical skills for organisation, administering, conducting, teaching and counselling Eurofit health-related fitness tests in their own countries.

The faculty including the interpreters worked successfully in theory and practice throughout the course. Most of the participants expressed their gratitude with the execution of the course programme. At the conclusion of the course participants were asked what they intend to do with the new test battery. Major part of responses fell under the following categories:

- conduct population fitness testing and monitoring (8 responses);
- train testers (7);

- translate the handbook (6);
- modify existing test battery according to Eurofit (5);
- develop policy for the promotion of health-related physical activity and fitness (4);
- create public awareness on health-related physical activity and fitness (4);
- buy material from CDDS (2).

The participants were also asked to present short papers on the present status of health-related fitness assessment in their own country.

The overall interest for the course and the immediate participant response to it favours the organisation of a similar event in the future. The UKK Institute is prepared to host such a course in early October 1996.

Action plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina: "Rehabilitation through Sport" Fact Finding Mission

10-17 June 1996, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Upon an initiative taken by the CDDS Bureau, a first meeting of the CDDS Planning Group for an Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina - *Rehabilitation through Sport* -took place at Strasbourg on 16 January 1996. It was then decided to set up a task force of 2/3 persons for a fact finding mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the following tasks:

* to examine

- the current situation
- the present needs
- areas to be emphasized (legislation, voluntary involvement, access to facilities, creation of awareness of role of sport for rehabilitation and integration, and of role and principles for "sport for all" in general, development of adapted "sport for all" activities)
- material needs, and

* to make proposals regarding priorities.

The guiding principles of action are the following:

* to give guidance on "how to help them help themselves"; it is for the disabled to build their programme (*self-confidence building measures*);

* to ensure right kind of expertise (keeping in mind a multicultural, multi-disability, multi-level of performance approach), and

* to aim at long term population involvement (not short term action).

Mr Stig Hedlund, Swedish Sports Confederation, was appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to lead the task force including two other experts: Mr Carl Wang, President of the European Paralympic Committee and Ms Renée Gautron, Administrator at the Sports Division of the Council of Europe.

The task force conducted its fact finding mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina during June 10-17, 1996. It was assisted by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as of the Sports Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Disabled Sports Association. The Council of Europe Office in Sarajevo as well as the UNHCR office in Tuzla assisted the delegation in different ways. Logistics were prepared by the Swedish Embassy in Sarajevo. The Fact-finding Mission also benefited from the support given by the Board of the Swedish Riksidrottsförbundet and administration.

The programme of the Task force during the fact finding mission, being prepared in cooperation with Mr Emir Medanhodžić, General Secretary of the Sports Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, included visits to Sarajevo, Tuzla, Fojnica, Zenica, Bjeljina and Mostar in order to get as good contacts as possible with representatives of the different cultural population groups and in order to get in contact with various institutions for disabled at different levels.

Complete report available from the Sports Division, CDDS (96) 31 Final.

The Promotion of Sport as a Democratic Movement
15 - 17 November 1996, Spała Poland,

Conclusions

The participants at the SPRINT seminar on Sport in the development of Democracy held in Spała on 15 - 17 November 1996 (representatives of 17 CDDS countries, including 12 countries which are beneficiaries of the SPRINT Programme), having heard presentations by experts and having worked on different issues in workshops, adopted conclusions and recommendations for the CDDS.

1. **General**

1.1 The SPRINT seminar on Sport in the development of Democracy was held in a sports centre in Spała, approximately 120 kilometres south of Warsaw. The place of this activity was well chosen because it was a perfect illustration of the subject the participants had to deal with.

1.2 12 SPRINT countries were represented by government officials, scientists and members of the non-governmental organisations. Experts from 5 other CDDS countries, Belgium[1], Finland, France, Greece and Spain also took part in its work.

1.3 Due to the different backgrounds of the delegates all aspects of the sports movement and its role in the development of the democracy were discussed. Particular attention was given to the present situation in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the different approaches to such problems as finance, sports clubs and the role of the State in supporting sport in different European countries.

1.4 After the welcoming speeches by the Deputy Minister of Sport and Tourism of Poland, Mr Kempinski and Professor Grucza, the floor was given to the lecturers who spoke about the work of the Council of Europe and CDDS (Ms R Mattila), the development of sport as a democratic movement in Europe (Mr I Davis), SRONET (Prof R Grucza), European experiences in the field of sport (Mr A Remans) and Physical Culture in Poland (Mr R Wysoczanski).

1.5 The work of the seminar was continued in nine workshops, where participants could share their experiences and opinions on different concrete subjects.

1.6 The workshops showed that most experts of the Central and Eastern European countries were convinced that the State should play an important role in the development of sport together with local authorities and the non-governmental sector. Although the role of sports associations and private sector is of growing importance and should be developed even more, the financial and political support on the State level for the Sport for All is essential.

2. **Conclusions of the seminar**

2.1 Participants reaffirmed the role played by Sport for All programmes in the development of democracy and underlined their support for the definition in the European Sport

[1] Mr Remans was representing both Belgium and the Clearing House

Charter on Sport for All on four levels: Foundation, Participation, Performance and Excellence.

2.2 European countries have common elements in the development of sport but there are also different aspects in Western and Central and Eastern Europe.

2.3 The principle features in Western Europe are:

a) The Sports movement has had a continuous and coherent development during the last 100 years;

b) the role played by the voluntary sector;

c) the importance of the public sector has a tendency to decrease in most countries;

d) the commercial sector is becoming more and more important.

2.4 In Eastern and Central Europe the development of sport can be divided into three periods:

a) pre-World War II development - similar to the rest of Europe[2];

b) post World War II development;

c) the period of transition to a democratic State.

2.5 Participants underlined the role of sport in shaping democracy and outlined the importance of:

a) general and physical education in the promotion of sport;

b) continuity and co-operation of different sectors like:
- sports federations and clubs,
- local authorities;

c) factors that influence the development of sport like:
- low motivation,
- wrong motivation,
- ageing population[3];

d) the role of the family in creating a healthy life style.

2.6 The role of women in sport is becoming more important. Important progress has been made in recent years with the aim to promote their participation in governing bodies in different sports structures but further progress should be done in order to achieve a real equality between men and women in sports movement.

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[2] With the exception of the Republics of the ex-USSR

[3] Delegates pointed out the interesting experience and success of Finland's Fit for Life programme

2.7 The CDDS plays an important role in the development of sport in Europe, notably in dissemination and presentation of principles and positive experiences as well as the promotion of sport and healthy life style.

2.8 The participants expressed their concern about several other issues of common concern like curricula of physical education teachers and children in high performance sport.

3. **Recommendations**

3.1 The participants, believing that sport is an integral part of social life and plays an important role in democratic society, adopted the following recommendations for the attention of the CDDS:

3.1.1 To reaffirm that Sport for All includes on equal basis both high performance sport and physical recreation, including four basic elements: foundation (physical education and fair play), participation, performance and excellence.

3.1.2 To underline the importance of common action of all sectors of the society in the development of Sport for All: State, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, individuals, bearing in mind the political and social realities of different countries.

3.1.3 To point out the importance for shaping democracy of such factors as:
- (in physical education) teachers curricula,
- to review education and training,
- a wide range of sports and physical recreation.

3.1.4 To accelerate progress in establishing a really equal opportunities for men and women in sport by eliminating the existing barriers, eg. not granting public financial support to those organisations that do not respect this principle of equal opportunities.

3.1.5 To congratulate the CDDS for its work, notably for its efforts aimed at disseminating and promoting the development of sport and its role as the co-ordinator of co-operation of between countries and its action aimed at states, non-governmental organisations and individuals.

3.1.6 To stress the importance of such issues as adapted sport, education and training of professionals and volunteers, and young children in high performance sport.

3.1.7 To draw the attention of the CDDS to Finland's Fit for Life programme as an example of action aimed at all members of society.

D SPORTS POLICIES

CDDS Consultative meeting with Albanian Sports Authorities
7-8 July 1994, Tirana, Albania

(Texts are reproduced in their original version, without translation or correction)

Honourable Mr President
Honourable gentlemen of the CDDS
Honourable Your Excellency, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports
Honourable ladies and gentlemen, participants in this seminar

It is a special pleasure and honour to me to declare open this International Seminar, the first of this kind and level about Sport in the entire history of the founding and development of Albanian Sport, thanking deeply and sincerely the CDDS for its concern, good understanding, predisposition and materialisation of its technical assistance to our Sport at these both hard and new moments in the restructuring and deep reformation of our Sport.

On this occasion, I would like to emphasise the great and concrete assistance and support of this Committee to the qualification of many of our cadres through the first stage of the Seminar financed by the CDDS and directed by Mr Imesch on direction and management in Sport, the participation free of charge in many Seminars organised abroad and in putting in our disposal their magnificent materials, such as the European Sports Charter, the Code of Sports Ethics, the European Convention against Doping in Sport, the European Convention against Violence in Football Matches which, unfortunately, are presented for the first time with delay to the Albanian Sport Managers.

Likewise, we greet the wise CDDS initiative in holding such Mobile Seminars in various countries where the possibility of actualization and profit for the participants is broader.

Following the profound political transformations, Albania is actually passing through a period of great and dynamic social changes and, in order to understand, cope with and solve correctly our orientations in Sport it is necessary to study and analyse the experience and corresponding structures in the field of Sport and Physical Education in Europe.

Well-known is the fact that the previous model of Sport organisation and functioning was completely integrated with politics and under the rigid state control and management. The main and the only financial source was the state budget. The activity of sports clubs depended a great deal on the sport federations which, on their part, together with the shadowy Olympic Committee were under the control and direction of the Ministries and, that was a clear expression of centralisation and politisation of sport management with us.

The deep political changes led to a new period of the search for and enhancement of democracy and of the endeavours for introducing market economy in Sport as well.

These endeavours led to the consolidation and emergence of the Albanian Olympic Committee, for the first time, as a non-political organisation which took upon both the state and Olympic Management of the federations, sports clubs and of the whole Sports movement in Albania, surely in imitating CONI of Italy, attempting thus to introduce the first elements of the organisational and financial pluralism in Sport with us.

The organisational evolution of our Sport is clearly and accurately stipulated through Decision no 20 of the Council of Ministers dated 24.01.1994 on "The Division of the Albanian Olympic Committee and establishment of the state structure of physical education and sport" in Albania

which, really and for the first time, based on the principle of decentralisation, brought about genuine possibilities for realising organisational pluralism in the functioning and financing of our Sport.

The Olympic Committee, as a non-state organisation, relying on the Olympic Charter and its Statute, is already considered by the state structure of sport as a privileged consultant and collaborator in the elaboration and carrying out of our country's sports policy.

In this context, the sports federations and clubs, attain a far wider autonomy both concerning the organisational aspect and the technical and financial one.

The abandoning of, the "sport state" pattern with the model of sports associations on a voluntary basis, the introduction of the principle of competition and free economic initiative, backing of clubs, federations and teams by new sponsors, the free movement of sportsmen and coaches, decentralisation of the ownership over sports premises and grounds and the emergence of the first elements of privatisation in the field of sport, the concern and setting in motion of local government, the increase of financing and specially of indirect and private financing, legitimisation of the status and regulations of the sports federations and clubs, the introduction and development of some new sports, the beginning, following a drastic fall, of a rise in interest and popularity of local and national sports activities as well as a tendency of reevaluation by the Government of the values of sport in the human, cultural and social plane, constitute some of the new positive elements and phenomena of our democratic reality.

Anyway, realising the fact that in our reality sport cannot constitute a priority of our actual society, we have to admit that the economic situation of the clubs, federations and of sport for all in particular, puts a question mark to the existence of clubs and federations, and especially to the fulfilment of their international obligations, leading to a decrease in sports results and to the migration of many young sports talents.

Likewise, the pronounced lack of financing by the state for investments in the construction and maintenance of sports premises and grounds, is bringing about their degradation and non-functioning.

In this aspect, we will try and would demand from the Government a more concrete backing to the abolition of the income tax overs sports revenues, to the creation of fiscal facilities in instigating sponsorisation and regulations by law, in conformity with the international practice, of the relations of sport with our television.

Under this highly difficult and complex situation, we would judge of priority to us the making of the first Sports Legislation of Albania as the fundamental conditions to reevaluate, on a legal basis, the place and role of sport in a genuine democratic society.

We consider that this problem, along with our efforts, will require an international cooperation and, in this case, a juridical technical assistance from the legal experts of the CDDS would be appreciated by us as necessary and useful, a thing which would surely lead to a fuller and accurate integration, based on their evaluations and experience, of the legal sports culture in Albania with the sports Legislation of Europe.

Finally, considering this meeting as an ideal opportunity for the exchange of opinions and taking advantage of the rich experience and deep knowledge of the lecturers, allow me to express my full conviction in its success in becoming acquainted and changing of the mentality of management in all levels of our sport.

Thank you! Vice Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Dr Vesel RIZVANOLLI

Synopsis

Participants

3 members of the Assembly, 5 members of CDDS Bureau, Sports Ministers, Directors of Sports departments + 60-80 Albanian sports leaders

Objectives

Advice on sports reform and legislation in Albania

General Assessment

The hearing enabled the Council of Europe experts to comment on the organisational and financial reforms in sport recently introduced by the Albanian government, notably by separating the public sector administration for sport from the Albanian Olympic Committee, as advocated in the European Sports Charter.

Following the substantial cuts in state financial support for sports organisation, the experts provided advice on matters concerning sponsorship, marketing, television rights, etc. and gave examples of fiscal advantages and other tax benefits.

The general state of sports facilities and the need for new approaches to management, including privatisation, were examined in detail.

The advisability of preparing an up to date general law on sport was stressed.

The hearing provided an opportunity of lively debate and questioning between the Albanian Vice-Minister responsible for sport and leaders of sports federations and clubs. As an exercise in transparency and democracy it was helpful and the concordance of advice from the experts helped convince participants that reforms in their country were similar to those underway elsewhere in all parts of Europe. The experience of Hungary was considered particularly relevant.

Follow-up

To be decided

(Other hearings are planned in 1994 and 1995).

CDDS Consultative meeting with Hungarian Sports Authorities

20-21 October 1994, Budapest, Hungary

Synopsis

Participants

2 Parliamentarians, 6 members of the CDDS Bureau, Hungarian State Secretary for Sport, 4 Hungarian Members of Parliament, Directors of Hungarian Sports Departments, 40-60 Hungarian Sports Leaders, 2 CDDS observers from Slovenia, a number of journalists.

Objective

Advice on sports legislation and sports financing in Hungary.

General Assessment

1 The hearing enabled the Council of Europe experts:

to suggest and comment on the principles to be proposed in the draft Sports Law;

to dialogue with Hungarian participants on problems affecting sport - future financing; ownership and management of sports facilities; the role of lotteries; tax advantages for sports events, clubs etc; sponsorship.

2 It enabled Hungarian parliamentarians and other participants to ask a wide range of questions on sport to the "panel" and to the State Secretary.

3 There was a large measure of consensus on the need for a new Sports Act. Finding parliamentary time would be a problem.

4 Coverage in the written press was extensive.

Follow-up

Further hearings are planned in 1995.

CDDS Seminar on Sports Legislation
18-19 May 1994, Malta

Presentation and Outcome

The Malta Seminar on sports legislation, organised by the Maltese Authorities on behalf of the CDDS of the Council of Europe was opened on 18 May 1994 by the Maltese Minister for Youth and the Arts, Hon Dr M A Refalo at the Corinthia Palace Hotel in the presence of 41 participants from 25 European countries. He set the frame for the discussion by recalling that the Seminar was part of an effort of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), to help with the progressive implementation of the European Sports Charter in all 38 member countries.

Chief Justice Professor G Mifsud Bonnici gave a general introduction to the subject on the basis of his twofold experience as a former member of the UEFA disciplinary Committee and as Judge of the European Court of human Rights. He presented a well documented tour d'horizon of the problems that can arise between Sport Law and General Laws, recalling that sports organisations were based on the free association of individuals and that every sport was a self-sufficient system of law where rules predominated.

Chaired by Dr Frits Hondius, Deputy Secretary General of the Commission Internationale de l'Etat Civil, the Seminar dealt with three major subject areas:

1 "On the boundary of General Law and Sports Law" subject introduced by Professor H van Staveren (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

2 "Sport and Media" introduced by Mr W Verlinde (Head of the Sports Programme Division, EBU)

3 "Trends in Europe" with particular emphasis to the new member countries, introduced by a case study from Bulgaria by Mr P Krastev.

At the end of the two days discussions the Chairman presented a summary of questions raised during the seminar and deserving further examination:

1 Bearing in mind the need to respect the autonomy of sports organisation, the responsibility of central, regional and local government with regard to developing sport could be further articulated in general and specific laws;

2 Sports events which form the content of television broadcasts are increasingly regarded as purely commercial products. Such a trend trivialises the human and cultural dimension of sport and television. The defence of these values requires the full attention of the competent Council of Europe bodies.

3 Present developments in the media and advertising pose problems to the survival of the smaller sports, purely amateur sports and sports practised at local level. The enhancement of the legal protection of these sports requires special attention.

4 Having regard to the need for harmonisation and coordination between the regulations of the international sports organisations and the ordinary law, it is proposed that these regulations and their conformity with general principles of law should be more closely examined.

5 The Clearing House is commended for its very useful surveys of Sports Legislation and asked regularly to update them.

On the basis of these data and those gathered and exchanged in other fora, comparative study should continue under the auspices of the Council of Europe on models of Sport Law notably:

- general sport laws,

- other laws having a direct impact on the sport, such as law governing civic associations and other NGOs, and fiscal, lottery and sponsorship laws.

While these studies are of importance to all European countries, they are especially useful for those countries which have recently undergone fundamental political changes.

The guiding principle for all action outlined above should be respect for sport for all as an essential element of Human Rights, and as the Council of Europe's fundamental sport objective.

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The participants thanked the Sports Division of the Maltese Ministry for Youth and the Arts and the Council of Europe for a perfectly organised seminar and paid tribute to the intellectual input, the practical arrangements and the generous hospitality.

Given the importance of the subject and the continuous evolution in this field it was felt that a follow up seminar would be very welcome in the not too distant future.

Social Significance of Sport

Sport and Health - current scientific evidence and policy implications

Position paper

drawn up by Ilkka Vuori and Peter Fentem[4]
with the collaboration of B Ekblom, J Haulicà, I Rubana, L Andersen, B Stromme, R Felten, P Oja, R Mattila, A Formosa.

'Sport for all' and health - a summary of the implications of the current scientific evidence

The potential benefits of Sport

Definitions:

Sport is defined as in Article 2 of the European Sports Charter. " 'Sport' means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels". This review considers on all sports, but it focuses particularly on leisure activities and active recreational pursuits which involve periods of sustained rhythmic dynamic exercise where locomotion is a major element. In this review physical activity, exercise and sport are used as interchangeable terms.

Health is treated as a human condition with physical, social and psychological dimensions, each characterized on a continuum with positive and negative poles. Positive health is associated with a capacity to enjoy life and to withstand challenges; it is not merely the absence of disease. Negative health is associated with morbidity and, in the extreme, with premature mortality.

Fitness is the ability to perform muscular work satisfactorily (WHO 1968). It can be directed towards either of two goals, performance or health.

Health-related fitness refers to those components of fitness that are effected favourably or unfavourably by the habitual level of physical activity and relate to health status. It has been defined as a state characterised by (a) an ability to perform daily activities with vigour and (b) a demonstration of traits and capacities that are associated with a low risk of premature development of diseases and conditions associated with habitual physical inactivity. A test battery for the assessment of health-related fitness of adults is being designed by the Council of Europe's expert group. This Eurofit for Adults test battery comprises tests for four dimensions of health-related fitness: aerobic, musculoskeletal and motor fitness.

1 The quality of the evidence

There is a growing mass of evidence concerning the relationships between physical activity in leisure time and health. This evidence has been analysed rigorously by a number of expert groups, acknowledged to be substantial and to be sufficiently strong that it can be used to inform the setting of public health policy and population strategies. It serves as an excellent basis for individual counselling and advice regarding participation in all forms of active recreation.

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[4] Respectively Professor of the UKK Institute in Tampere (Director) - (Finland), and Professor at the Nottingham City Hospital Trust, Department of Medicine, Division of Stroke Medicine - (UK).

2 The nature of the evidence

What evidence is available is based upon observational, experimental, clinical and epidemiological studies. Within the limits set by the methods employed there is a consensus among scientists belonging to various relevant disciplines that appropriate regular physical activity can influence health favourably.

3 Benefits for the individual

Regular physical activity can substantially enhance and maintain functional capacities, preserve structures, and counteract the deterioration which occurs with age and inactivity in so far as it effects:

(i) skeletal muscles – power, strength, and endurance
(ii) motor function – agility, balance, co-ordination and speed of movement
(iii) the skeleton and joints – joint structure and function, flexibility, bone density
(iv) cardio-respiratory function – aerobic power and endurance
(v) metabolism - carbohydrate and fat .

4 The influence of age and health status

These benefits are available to people of all ages, from childhood to old age, those who are well and those with chronic disease or disability.

5 The significance of enhanced individual health-related fitness

Adequate fitness from regular physical activity translates into increased physical performance, physical and psychological self-sufficiency and independence and contribute to the perceived quality of life.

6 The effect on chronic diseases and biological risk factors

Regular exercise has been found to be associated with the lower occurrence of many common diseases: musculo-skeletal, metabolic and cardio-vascular diseases including osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures, non-insulin dependent diabetes, obesity, including metabolic syndrome, arterial hypertension, coronary artery disease, stroke and peripheral vascular disease.

Several biological characteristics have been found to predispose to the diseases in the list above and have become regarded as so-called risk factors. It appears that the effects of physical activity are mediated through its action on these factors by reducing their influence. It is probable that this is the way that participants avoid the deleterious effects of these risk factors, aerobic capacity, low muscle strength, reduced bone density, obesity and especially central obesity, inappropriate blood insulin level and cellular insulin sensitivity, raised blood lipids, abnormalities of blood coagulation and fibrinolysis and raised arterial blood pressure.

In general, individuals at the increased risk can anticipate the greater health benefit from physical activity than those at low risk. Thus, the favourable influence of physical activity on biological risk factors is best seen in middle-aged men but it can be seen already in children and young adults.

7 Evidence requiring further confirmation

There is a further group of conditions for which moderate levels of physical activity may offer health benefits. For this group the scientific evidence is weak or at best only of modest strength. This group includes decreasing the risks of depression, mechanical low back pain, some types of cancer, especially colon cancer, and perhaps cancers of the female reproductive organs,

susceptibility of infection with acute respiratory viruses. More research is needed to discover whether physical activity is causally related to the appearance of these diseases, and to define the extent of its role in their prevention.

Participation in physical activity may have stimulating effects on cognitive function in children and other groups. It may decrease the likelihood that 'harmful' habits will be adopted or continued, eg. smoking, and it can favourably influence dietary habits and nutrition. The evidence is insufficient to draw conclusions regarding the eventual health-enhancing potential of physical activity in these respects.

8 The characteristics of physical activity which enhance health

The patterns of physical activity which have favourable effects on the conditions listed above and on most of the risk factors for these diseases and conditions have been identified. This knowledge is sufficient to warrant the formulation of prescriptions of activity which cause improvements in most of the components of health-related fitness and biological risk factors.

9 Effective forms of exercise

Suitable regimes need to be specified in terms of the type of activity, its frequency, duration and relative and absolute intensities. The many benefits can be attained by the same general activity schedules. The basic characteristics of the recommended activities are that they should involve large muscle groups, impose more than a customary load and require a substantial increase in energy consumption. In practice this means taking frequent, daily if possible, sustained rhythmic exercise of most major muscle groups for at least 20-30 minutes. Brisk walking fulfils these minimal requirements in most adults. If this is complemented by other activities to exercise the muscles of the trunk and upper body then most adults will improve. Many forms of sport and active recreation involve vigorous exercise. These activities confer greater health benefits always provided that they are performed regularly with suitable preparation.

These principles have already been incorporated into US Public Health policy; the recent recommendation for health enhancing physical activity by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports (PCPFS) (1993) states: "Every American adult should accumulate 30 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity over the course of most days of the week. Regular participation in physical activities that develop and maintain muscular strength and joint flexibility is also recommended".

10 Safety of health enhancement through sport

Evidence from national surveys as well as from epidemiological and clinical studies indicates that the incidence of acute and overuse injuries as well as of cardiac and other complications is low when physical activity is practised along the lines of the recommendations above. Thus, basic health-enhancing physical activity is safe. The risk increases if participation in exercise is erratic or taken at an intensity or frequency or for a duration which is much higher than is customary for that individual. The risk of all injuries and complications also increases rapidly when the exercise is performed at high speed, when it requires great power or skill and when there is a high risk of collision or body contact. Thus the high incidence of injuries and complications in some sports seriously limits their promotion as health-enhancing forms of physical activity. The unsupervised use of pharmaceutical substances by individuals engaging in active leisure pursuits and sports should be discouraged and is generally to be considered harmful. However there are individuals who would be unable to take part in exercise for their health unless they take medicines under supervision. Doping in sport is always a serious health hazard.

11 Health Economics of sport

Evidence on this aspect is scarce and incomplete. There is some reliable evidence suggesting that the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle leads to substantial individual and social costs.

Data derived from well-planned and well-conducted work-site health promotion programs emphasising physical activity suggest that increased physical activity of the work force can lead to decreased health care costs, reduced absenteeism and greater vigour at work place.

12 Feasibility

Data from population surveys shows that ball games and other sports are most popular among children, adolescents and young adults. For older adults recreations involving locomotion, eg walking, running, cycling, skiing and swimming are increasingly popular and are the most popular activities from middle-age onwards. Most people who are regularly active report that their activity enhances their mood and well-being. These immediate subjective experiences are reported to be the main driving force. These findings suggest that effective enhancement of health through physical activity is feasible

13 Current levels of physical activity

However, only a minority of people in most if not in all European countries meet the activity recommendation promulgated in the USA (see paragraph 9). The proportion of individuals who are regularly active decreases substantially from late teenage onwards.

14 Conclusions

There is firm scientific evidence to indicate that regular, moderate leisure time physical activity has numerous and substantial effects on health, functional capacity and well-being. Dynamic sustained aerobic exercise such as brisk walking and other forms of locomotion share these effects, are among the most popular activities, their effects are perceived as favourable and the individual and environmental barriers to participation are modest. The rate of complications in those activities is low. These facts strongly suggest that regular leisure-time physical activity has large potential as a health-enhancing measure.

Policy implications

15 Value of physical activity: Reliable and strong scientific evidence supports the claim that regular physical activity is one of the cornerstones of good health, functional capacity and well-being. This role is fundamental, unique to physical exercise and stands to benefit people of all ages. Governments should consider the provision of opportunities for health-enhancing exercise and sports as one of its important responsibilities. This justifies the need for formulating a rational European policy to promote health through sport for all. The issues contained in paragraphs 16 - 26 need consideration.

16 The Challenge: To achieve a major increase in participation by individuals and populations is demanding and challenging. Success will require thorough planning, intensive promotion and careful implementation by alliances of national and local government, commercial and voluntary agencies. [footnote: see Charter, Article 13, page 9]. A major increase in participation even in simple and inexpensive forms of physical activity will require considerable resources to raise awareness, to provide motivation, opportunities and supporting services.

17 Differing needs and opportunities: In different societies the need for health-enhancing physical activity varies because of differences in living conditions, in the patterns of health and disease and in the amount and favoured type of current physical activity. National populations differ in their preferences, in their willingness to engage in physical activity and in the

opportunities available to them for participation in a suitable variety of sports. The cost of providing opportunities for participation also vary.

18 **Assessment of needs:** A rational policy to enhance participation in physical activity must meet local needs and suit local priorities. The need should be estimated on the basis of data from appropriate, preferably repeated investigations of populations and sub-populations regarding morbidity, mortality, functional capacity and perceptions of health, and relate them to estimates of current levels of habitual physical activity. The proportion of the population who are sedentary and the burden of ill-health attributable to this lifestyle is a basis for estimating the magnitude of the health gain achievable through the health-enhancing potential of physical activity. This analysis also serves as a basis for estimating what resources will need allocating to the pursuit of these policies. Approximate estimates of need can be derived from data for comparable populations.

19 **Effective measures**: The selection of ways and means of increasing physical activity requires information about the attitudes of the target population toward exercise and sports and about opportunities for and barriers to participation. Such an analysis will permit an estimate to be made of the change in participation which can be expected. The rational selection of ways and means to increase the physical activity of populations is ideally based on the results of such an analysis, but the following general considerations set out in paragraphs 20- 26 below also apply:

20 **Activities which are a priority:**

The highest priority should be given to enhancing motivation and to expanding opportunities for simple physical activities through promoting traditional ways of locomotion; these can be practised by the largest numbers of people in efficient, safe and cost-effective way, by incorporating such activity into daily chores, into travel to work and commuting, and into leisure and recreation. A goal should be the achievement of a cultural shift which leads to individuals accepting physical activity as a fundamental and important part of the activities of daily life. Success will lead to improvements in the health of the individual and the population and will contribute to improving the quality of the environment. Opportunities to participate in a larger selection of activities should be available to meet different individual needs, desires and priorities. The order of priority for societal support of different activities should be based on their efficiency, safety, equality in opportunities for participation and cost-effectiveness as well as, naturally, on demand. A high priority should be given to supporting children and young adults to acquire and practice the skills required for sports which will 'last' a lifetime.

21 **Target populations:**

The scientific evidence indicates that the least active gain the most by beginning regular exercise. Thus, a high priority should be given to offering opportunities to motivated but sedentary or irregularly active individuals and groups. They can be found and should be sought especially among people with limited opportunities, those with restricted independence and freedom of choice such as children and elderly and those belonging to underprivileged or minority groups, including people who already sick or disabled. A longer term goal should be to motivate those presently lacking the will to exercise.

22 **Measures to be assigned priority:**

To increase levels of participation in those activities assigned a high priority it is important to increase the knowledge and awareness of the health value of these activities. The public require information and sport and health care professionals offering support and advice to individuals and groups need education and training. Opportunities for participation should be increased by providing safe, tidy, and pleasant walking and cycling routes in all neighbourhoods as well as by making parks, play grounds, courts, trails and paths as easily accessible as possible. Similarly physically active means of commuting to work should be promoted.

23 Safety:

Injuries in exercise and sports are a major public health problem. They deter many people from participation in physical activity and thus deprive them of the related health benefits. Therefore any measures which can be taken to decrease the number of sports injuries are especially important. The measures can include changes in the rules and practices in individual sports, improvements in the environment, education of all parties involved and development of effective multi-factorial prevention programmes supported by thorough research.

Heart attack and sudden death during sport are fortunately very rare. Prevention of such accidents is best achieved by a strong emphasis on the provision of good advice which must warn against erratic participation and the ignoring of symptoms of excessive strain.

24 The best way forward:

Even simple forms of physical activity require individuals to modify their lives and planners to provide the necessary environment if people are to make a successful start and to continue. Therefore successful enhancement of physical activity will be impossible without well-planned, long-term, continuous concerted action of numerous agencies (see footnote page 7). To ensure continuity and equal opportunities, the role of public sector is essential.

25 Responsible bodies and agencies:

To achieve a health gain through activity requires individual action. The primary responsibility lies with individuals and their families, but they need facilities and services. In many countries the responsibility to provide facilities rests with the public sector and the responsibility to provide opportunities for participation with sports organisations. In shifting the emphasis towards involvement in non-competitive, simple activities by sedentary people of all ages, more facilities, functions and services need to be made available. Full use of the health-enhancing potential of physical activity requires strong input from the public sector, and great responsibility lies with community planners, politicians and numerous professional groups.

The role of health care professionals needs a special emphasis, because their expert opinion can be a crucial factor in creating motivation; their knowledge of counselling may be usefully exploited in offering lifestyle modification to healthy as well as to sick people. Similarly special emphasis should be placed upon assigning a high priority to physical education and health education in school curricula and to providing a sound grounding in the principles and practice of regular sport and recreation, because the schools play a key role in promoting life-long interest in sport and physical activity.

26 The need for immediate action:

The time is right for immediate action. Awareness of the consequences of the ever increasing burden of ill-health due to sedentary living grows day by day, and this means that there are good prospects for introducing some measures in all societies. It is clear that better, more reliable and more detailed knowledge of the health effects of physical activity will continue to be needed. "How to attain these benefits in safe and cost-effective way?" and "how best to increase people's interest and participation in exercise and sports?" will continue to be important questions. However, current knowledge and relevant experience are sufficient to prompt potential participants to make full use of our present knowledge of health benefits and to urge providers to create new opportunities for people to benefit from the health-enhancing effects of regular physical activity.

Significance of Sport for Society

Sport and Physical Activity as a socialisation environment

Position paper

drawn up by Bohumil Svoboda and Göran Patriksson[5] with the collaboration of M Arvisto, O Bento, G Breivik, G S Földesi, K Heinemann, A Madella, R Stokvis, R Telama, H Levarlet-Joye, A Formosa, R Kramer, P Oja, R Mattila

I. The Significance of Sport and the Responsibility of the State

1.Sport has become increasingly important in modern societies. Sport is here taken in a wide sense. There are more and more people practising sport, watching sport, reading about sport, visiting sport. Though there are tremendous differences in different European countries, it can be expected that sport will continue to be important, and a growing element in everyday life.

Sport is practised not only in schools and in leisure time; it is also a profession for more and more people. Sport can mean not only active participation but spectatorship as well, especially due to the fact that it has become an important element in the mass media.

There is evidence that a connection exists between the spectator's own sports activity and the response to the sport contest he watches, in his psyche and behaviour. The connection between social and demographic characteristics of sports spectators and their behaviour in the stands is also verified.

2.This quantitative growth has resulted in a fundamental change in the landscape of sport. These changes can be described in various ways:

- in relation to sport participants: Sport is no longer mainly an activity of young males from middle classes. Women, elderly persons, minorities, different ethnic groups, people with disabilities and other social groups become more and more involved in sport both as athletes and as spectators.

-in relation to motivation: Sport is no longer mainly oriented towards achievement and competition but towards new forms of motivation like fun, body experience, risk, aesthetic values, social communication, social integration and others.

-in relation to concepts of sport: Sport is no longer only practised in traditional ways. Nowadays we must differentiate between other components like self-expression or the professional and entertainment aspects of sport.

-in relation to the organisation of sport: Sport is no longer offered only by voluntary organisations or by the state but by a broad diversity of other suppliers and agencies and it is more and more practised in informal forms.

3. Sport in this differentiated form can have positive as well as negative significance in modern societies. If we speak about its significance we are referring to unintended consequences of individual behaviour, which might be latent or manifest. In a general perspective it cannot be stated under which conditions and in which forms sport might have positive or negative effects, but the following dimensions should be taken in consideration:

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[5] Respectively Professor at Charles University of Prague, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport and Professor at the University of Gothenburg, Department of Education and Educational Research.

international understanding versus narrow national identification
integration versus segregation,
democracy versus abusive political power
harmony versus aggression
environmental protection versus environmental harm

These are the extremities between the broad range of positive and negative effects that can occur. Which of these effects will come out depends on the specific conditions under which sport is organised and practised.

A predominant significance of sport is its socialisation effect.

4. Therefore the state has a tremendous responsibility to guarantee sport for all: as a school discipline, as a leisure-time activity and as an area of professional development. Opportunities should be provided at each level of sport because sport is an important part of the quality of life and an important element of culture in each country.

II. Sport as a Socialising Environment (General remarks)

1. Socialisation is a process by which individuals learn the skills, attitudes, values and behaviours that enable them to participate as members of the society in which they live. It is a lifelong process which facilitates role transition during the whole life cycle. Sport is frequently regarded as an environment contributing to the process of socialisation of individuals as with family, peers, school, community and mass media.

2. The socialisation process in sport is a complex phenomenon. There are some remarkable differences in socialisation processes between countries due to cultural, political and economic diversity. This makes it necessary to develop specific sport policies in different countries.

3. Research on socialisation is one of the most important topics in the social science of sport. In most countries there are theoretical concepts and empirical results on the socialisation effects of sport. A great part of this research has focused on socialisation into sport, other research is devoted to the socialisation effects of sport itself. Most of these investigations demonstrate the positive influence of sport on the personality and on the well being of those practising sport - and in particular on children and school children both in and out of school - as well as on those who take part in sport as spectators.

4. The impact of sport comes in addition to other socialisation factors. The advantage of sport is that it influences both body and mind: hence, it contributes to socialisation through the movement itself and through the movement's effect on personality development, and also through the nature of the social contacts conveyed by different kinds of sports. Thus sport can have an impact on role learning, adaption to normative conformity, strengthening self esteem and Ego-identity and solidarity. Moreover, it is believed that cultural values, personal and social attitudes and behaviours learned in the physical activity setting transfer to other spheres of life.

5. It is not possible to deal with socialisation without mentioning personality development and especially moral values.

The relation between sport and moral development and reasoning is complicated. The results from research are contradictory, but it seems evident:

a) that attitudes to the violation of rules become more tolerant with increasing age, experience and skills,

b) that the sport environment (including the "club culture") tends to modify the views about moral questions,

c) that leaders need to understand how important their influence is on the moral ethic qualities of participants and

d) that specific teaching approaches can have positive effects on learning fair play and promoting pro-social (helpful) behaviour.

More attention should be paid to these issues in the training of teachers and coaches, placing emphasis on dialogue among participants and giving children more opportunities to exercise responsibilities of their own in organising sport activities, to improve their social and ethical consciousness.

6. The notion of fair play is crucial: Socialisation in sport may only be promoted when moral traits are developed. But the imperative of success becomes more and more misleading not only in adult performance sport, but as an example for youth as well.

III. Sport as a socialising environment for specific social categories

1. **Age groups and Gender**

Much of the following, particularly as regards children and young people, applies equally to both sexes. However, it can be affirmed that socialisation into, in and through sport has a different meaning for males and females.

a) The least doubts on the importance of movement for socialisation are connected with early childhood. A child is undoubtedly associated with cognitive and moral development at the early stage of life, since the child takes on different roles and learns to view himself or herself as distinct from but at the same time in relation to others.

There is, however, a broad consensus theorists and researchers as to the importance of play and games in childhood to promote a sound development in the motor, social and cognitive domains. Play and games with physical demands gradually allow children to engage in various social roles which enables them to learn valuable skills in larger social contexts. Games also form a bridge between spontaneous play and institutionalised sport.

The fact that sport is a very popular activity which gives participants lots of fun, and different kinds of enjoyable experiences, like excitement, social feelings and experience of success makes it important as a socialisation environment even if the socialisation effects are not consciously looked for.

Fun and enjoyment in sport and avoidance of anxiety or negative feelings depends on the degree of expectation of success and the type of motivational and emotional climate.

Many research findings from different countries show that a large majority of children and young people who participate in voluntary sports clubs have positive experiences of fun and joy, challenges and social relations with peers and adult leaders in training and competition. Recent studies with more qualitative methods have indicated that the social life which takes place between and around the sport activities is important in the socialisation process. Besides providing a good frame-work, sport nourishes social contacts, cooperation and social relations.

b) There is evidence from several studies from different countries that interest in physical activity among children and young people has decreased during the last decade and that too many young people, and in particular girls, do not exercise frequently and intensively enough to learn adequate physical skills and be able to participate in sport activities in society.

Furthermore, there is much research evidence showing that sport and physical activity habits are acquired in young ages. Experiences from some countries show that regular daily physical activity in school have many positive results. The tendency in many countries to reduce the time for physical education as a school subject will compound this process. It is therefore all the more important that governments, local communities and sport organisations strongly stimulate and encourage physical activity and sport among young people.

Research shows that from the point of view of socialisation, the social structure and forms of social interaction are more important than the type of sport activity. The main factors which are crucial for socialisation are cooperation between individuals, the quality of leadership, the level of, and importance given to competition, to individual spontaneous activity and to free choice and decision making versus excessively formal organisation. Other factors that contributes to a sound socialisation experience among children are:

- orientation towards the task rather than to the outcome
- awareness of goals of training
- long term outlook

c) In adult age the motivation towards physical activity is more complex and varied. The outcomes are thus more varied: self-esteem, self-concept, self-control, discipline, responsibility, body-image, fitness, communication, relations, total wellbeing, improvements in work, less absenteeism, and of course health. All these findings are encouraging, but there is an absence of causal support for those observations. However, much evidence - whatever the initial motivation may be - shows that the practice of sport fosters some aspects of socialisation such as work ethics, and positive attitudes.

As concerns adult women, the needs and condition of socialisation differ in important respects from those of men, and more research needs to be done into this subject.

d) The beneficial influence of sport and moderate physical activity for old age and especially for people over 60 years old is also documentated. Meeting other people, communicating with them, mastering some skills helps older people to fight depression, anxiety, stress, sleep disorders, or alcohol and drug abuse.

2. Groups with special needs

There is research to show that sport can be a valuable socialisation environment for people with special needs in our societies, for example to promote the integration and self-respect of ethnic minorities, to help improve the lives of persons with handicaps (and particularly those with consequent psychiatric disorders) or to assist in the resocialisation for delinquents.

From today's sport socialisation research there is a lot of convincing evidence that most sport and physical activity can reinforce and contribute to physical, psychological and social wellbeing for children, youths, adults, minorities, disabled and older persons. In a sedentary society sport becomes more and more important as a socialisation environment to promote primary motor skills that are necessary to live a sound and healthy life. The effects of sport socialisation will of course be strongest when persons are involved over a longer period of time and when involvement is intense.

Significance of Sport for Society

Economic Impact of Sport and Physical Activity

Position paper

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1 Introduction

1.1 Considerable research has been carried out on the economics of sport. This position paper is a summary of the key points from a broader scientific review which cites some 54 articles, books and studies in the field. The paper outlines the social and economic consequences resulting from sport and sports phenomena. Brevity may give an impression that sport is merely regarded as an instrument of economic or financial policy. This is far from the case: sport is an integral part of society and also manifests and reflects cultural values. However economic effects are important and this paper outlines the economic benefits of sport.

1.2 Research to date as highlighted in the Scientific Review has cast light on several aspects of the importance of sport. It should, however, be noted that the sense of economic and social well-being which the public derive from sports is not of prime concern in most of those studies. Sport may directly play such a role in society by offering ways to use leisure time, improving physical fitness and promoting social integration and good health. The economic stimulus that sport generates contributes to consumption, income, employment, and local, regional and national economic development.

1.3 The paper first considers the direct economic benefits of sport, following the assumption that both the practice of sports, and sport events themselves, help create positive social and psychological benefits as well as the resulting economic benefits. This is the case with the financing, consumption and participation of individuals in sports and sports management. The paper also considers the important role of the voluntary sector.

1.4 The paper then illustrates how sport stimulates industry and various markets, the creation of employment, regional economic development, and investment in sports equipment. Sport also has wider effects by creating economic flows and social and trade ties that may not otherwise have existed. There is strong economic evidence for all these effects.

2 Financing of sport

2.1 In Europe, sport is financed in varying proportions from diverse sources. These include participants and consumers, the State, national school systems, local authorities, various forms of private enterprise and unpaid voluntary effort. The general picture, from a research study based on the year 1990, is that private financing exceeds public financing of sport in many countries in Europe but that public funds provide a vital base for the financing of sport.

2.2 Although this study shows that there are clear differences among the European states, there appears to be a "European model", showing a relatively decentralised form of sports organisation in which sports financing and management are based on the growing and increasingly direct links between participants and spectators as well as between local and regional public decision-makers.

2.5 The wide variety of sources of financing, in particular the contribution of the public and voluntary sectors, offers a basic guarantee of a wide provision of "sport for all", the chance for everyone to share the benefits of sport. This structure and organisation of financing sport, if regarded as successful, could be promoted within the new member countries from central and eastern Europe, the economies of which are in transition.

3 Significance of Sport for Consumption

3.1 In 1990, most countries studied showed that almost 2% of overall consumer expenditure could be categorised as sport-related. Accurate inter-country comparisons are difficult because of problems of classification, but the similarity of overall levels at around 2% is quite marked.

3.2 Consumer expenditure can be split into three categories:

- expenditure directly related to sports participation;
- expenditure related to passive consumption of sport as a spectator; and
- expenditure related to gambling.

3.3 Data in recent studies indicate that sports-related expenditure is closely influenced by a number of significant factors. Standards of living and disposable income have a clear impact on the level and structure of increases in sport-related expenditure in both absolute and relative terms. Financial resources are not only used for more exclusive sports equipment and trips to recreation destinations, but to a growing extent also for individual and more expensive forms of sports participation.

3.4 The positive benefits of sport on health are both an added bonus to the individual and more generally to the community at large. Further assessments of the negative effects, for example sports injuries, need to be balanced against this. The increasing investment in corporate fitness programmes by commercial organisations suggests that the positive effects considerably outweigh the negative.

3.5 As economies grow, therefore, sports participation and sport-related expenditure will also grow and arguably become more sophisticated. This indicates that sport has potential for encouraging economic growth and expansion in Europe.

4 Sports Participation

4.1 Studies involving inter-country comparison show a wide variation in rates of participation. This variation stems both from inherent differences between countries in rates of sports participation as well as differences in definition and methodology.

4.2 For either sex or any given age group participation in sport is influenced by available leisure time, standard of living, disposable income, sports facilities and the existence of non-profit and profit oriented organisations offering opportunities for interested participants. Different levels of motivation and financial means of participants lead to involvement in various sports and to the development of different types of sports organisation.

5 Sports Management

5.1 The growth in commercial sports activities is reflected by the growth in sports management as a profession. Sports managers are a relevant group in three fields. First there is a requirement for managers in active sports, especially in large sports clubs and in profit-making organisations providing sport. Secondly, spectator sports need management expertise and thirdly there is the context of the management and administration of the sports infrastructure. Commercial sport is of growing importance in highly developed urban societies with a large concentration of potential spectators. This means that in highly developed societies, sports management and sport managers become an important group in

these contexts. The demand for management training can be covered to a great extent by existing education and management training schemes and courses.

6 The Voluntary Sector

6.1 The voluntary sector plays a critical role in providing opportunities for participation without which the whole cost would be borne by consumers and providers. There is also a major economic contribution as the voluntary sector constitutes a large percentage of overall sports budgets. The voluntary sector is mainly financed by public subsidies and the volunteers themselves. In some countries recent reductions in public finance have led to problems within the voluntary sector, in particular where local authority cutbacks are putting pressure on the resources of the voluntary sector.

6.2 In recent surveys volunteers expressed a need for legal protection and insurance schemes. There is also need for new thinking with regard to tax incentives to encourage new people into the voluntary sector. The financial status of volunteers is also an important issue as this has implications for the motivation of volunteers.

6.3 The role of volunteers is an essential part of sports provision and should therefore be encouraged. The most common tasks carried out by volunteers are coaching young people and acting as officials in clubs and governing bodies.

6.4 The relationship between volunteers and employees who work together or do the same job gives cause for concern in some member countries in terms of required training needs, as does the way forward for integrating unemployed people into the voluntary sector without loss of benefits or tax status.

6.5 New member countries from central and eastern Europe have expressed interest in receiving advice and assistance in the establishment or encouragement of a voluntary sector in sport where such traditions may not exist at present or need reviving within the new economic situation. There is a particular need for training within clubs and governing bodies.

7. Sport and employment

7.1 Sport has significant effects on Gross National Product and employment. The commercialisation of sport has contributed to this development.

7.2 Participation in sport and sport-induced demand give rise to the supply of facilities and employment. The relevant fields are self-administered sports clubs and federations, private enterprises including sports publishing and the media, and the state.

7.3 In several European countries where this issue has been examined, sport's share of employment reaches values of almost 2%, including a high degree of part-time employment.

7.4 Many employees in sport-related industries are employed in small firms which have particular needs in terms of investment in training and education for their employees. Many jobs in the sports service sector are for very short working hours, are temporary or are seasonal - reflecting the varying characteristics of different sports.

8 The Economic Significance of Sports Facilities and the Impact of Major Events

8.1 There are major employment implications related to sports facilities and amenities. Demand can change because of developments in participation patterns. Jobs are created both during construction and subsequently during the ongoing operation of the facilities. In turn this increase in local employment has positive effects on other local businesses and services.

8.2 An important facet here is flexibility; this relates to design, usage, cost-effective management and ownership arrangements. There is also a need to take account of whole-life costs of sports facilities and to ensure that they are fit for purpose, both in terms of size and location as well as design.

8.3 Supply and demand for facilities must take account of all levels of need within the broad sports development continuum. There is a particular need for planning and provision of facilities in the new member countries and expanding the use there of school facilities.

8.4 The link between the major events and their benefits is rather tenuous, and such benefits as do exist are concentrated in a relatively short time period. It is safe to say that watching such events in the stadium or on television gives rise to spectator satisfaction. The financial receipts that these events generate meet part or all of the organising costs, but account must also be taken of any external effects detrimental to the well-being of local populations. The construction of major facilities or infrastructure items should be carried out with environmental sustainability in mind.

8.5 It is the investment in sports facilities and infrastructure (airports, roads, railways, harbours) that entails the greatest associated expenses. These are borne by the local authorities, private enterprises and the State, and an economic spin-off can be expected for a town or a region or even an entire country which can help to increase its attractiveness for local and foreign investors, stimulate local business, promote tourism, highlight local technology and sometimes boost local industry and employment. All these positive effects have in some instances been more theoretical than real.

8.6 However the evaluation of the economic spin-off effect of sport events presents problems, and assessments are often confined to direct expenses. A strict approach calls for taking into account economic side-effects (indirect expenses) of sport events, determining the space and dimensions of their impact and duration, estimating the degree of interdependence of the economic activities and identifying what proportion of indirect flows remains in the area considered and what proportion constitutes a "leak" to the outside. On that basis, a "multiplier" of activity and employment can be calculated which is a function of the initial monetary investment. The size of this multiplier varies quite widely. Economic multipliers are used to predict the resulting wider economic impact of an initial specific investment.

8.7 Arguably, sport events in general, and major sport events in particular, not only raise the profile of and contribute towards establishing cities, regions or a country firmly in people's perception. They also cause direct and indirect economic activity. For the promotion of sport events, particularly large events, the provision of an appropriate infrastructure needs to be carefully analysed from an economic point of view.

9. The Sports Industry

9.1 The demand for sports goods opens markets and outlets for major industry. The demand for sports services includes the following areas: the organisation of sport events, advertising and sponsoring, and television broadcasting of sport.

9.2 Sales contribute to economic growth and also to the distribution of income and the safeguarding of jobs in the sports industry. The resulting variety and diversity are likely to prove beneficial to consumers by offering a wider selection of products. There has been a tendency for this selection to diminish in some countries to the detriment of consumers, when the number of independent shops selling sports goods is reduced.

9.3 The invention of new sports products is also beneficial. Technical innovation helps athletes win and makes their performance more spectacular, provides them with opportunities for non-sport financial gains and attracts media attention for sponsors. There is also a demand for innovations to make the practice of sports easier, safer and more relaxing for everybody. There is also a market for sports products explicitly intended for non-competitive sport. In some cases, however, technological innovation can result in raising costs and therefore reducing mass participation.

10 Sport and the Mass Media Industry

10.1 The demand for sport events and the growing attention they receive on television and radio as well as in the press has given birth to a sports service market. The demand for sport broadcasts by part of the population has prompted television networks to carry such programmes, offered by the organisers of sport events: International Olympic Committee, sports federations, leagues and teams.

10.2 The sharp increase in the growth of private broadcasting stations and pay television in Europe has led to increased sports finance. On the other hand, spectators and consumers are bearing an increased cost from the commercial support provided to sports by private channels: higher licence fees in competing public stations and higher prices for consumer goods charging a part of the advertising expenses paid at broadcasting prime rates on to the consumers. There is also the problem of the loss of autonomy for sport if the rules or event timings have to be changed for the benefit of broadcasters.

10.3 Advertisers require a medium and sport increasingly offers one. Well-managed sponsorship agreements benefit both sport and the sponsor.

11. Sport and Foreign Trade and Investment

11.1 The importation of sports goods and foreign investment in the industry manufacturing them increase the quantity and variety of products for participants in sports and others. This is therefore beneficial to the recipient country. Exportation of sports goods boosts economic growth and employment in the country of origin.

11.2 For sports goods with a high value added in their production most European countries trade mainly with other developed countries. However sports goods with a lesser value added are usually imported from less developed countries. Multinational firms have been relocating production to developing countries by international subcontracting, in particular for sports clothing and footwear. Here, beneficial export effects aid the development of the low cost

country. The sale of products that are less expensive, because they are manufactured with low-cost labour, is meanwhile beneficial to the consumer.

12 Future Directions

12.1 The widespread and pervasive effects of sport on the economy point to the desirability of ensuring the supply of appropriate data and analytical studies to policy makers.

12.2 Existing data vary considerably between countries in terms of the extent of coverage and the classification of activities relating to sport. Hence one direction for future progress would be to develop a European-wide common framework for data collection and reporting. This will be relevant in particular to new member countries in Central and Eastern Europe during the period of economic transition. The need for further cross-national research must be stressed in so far as the strength of evidence remains weak in several areas of the economics of sport in member countries.

12.3 Further research on the economic aspects of sport should build on the initial studies available, which primarily relate to the position in various member states for a given year and are largely complete. However, progress in economics of sport is still hindered by methodological difficulties such as disparities in available data between member countries, different definitions of sport participation and the absence of an homogenous nomenclature for sports goods and services. An attempt at increasing homogeneity and harmonisation of data and nomenclature utilized in economics of sport by member countries might be regarded as a crucial target for methodological effort in the future. It could also be important to develop an understanding of the dynamic influences which shaped the observed trends over time. This would yield valuable insights to aid the formulation of policies for promoting and developing sport.

12.4 The work of the Council of Europe in the areas of economic aspects of sport represents a useful additional insight into the multi-faceted nature of the activities and consequences arising from sport. Given that sport within all member states is likely to show further expansion in the years ahead, it is highly desirable that this work should continue to promote a wider awareness of the 'sport for all' philosophy which stems from the democratic, social and cultural traditions of Europe.

Results from the Working Party on Voluntary Work 1994

The Importance of Voluntary Work

Introduction

1 This paper provides a brief overview of the responses from ten member countries to a questionnaire on the importance of voluntary work. The purpose of the questionnaire was to obtain general background information regarding the nature of the voluntary sector and possibly point the way to further research; or identify good practice so that member countries could benefit from each others experience.

Background

2 The working group was established under the auspices of the larger group working on the economic importance of sport; the new group was asked to consider the importance to sport of the voluntary sector.

3 As a result of detailed discussion and the decision to pass the project on to the Social Significance of Sport project and the European Sports Conference the group decided to conduct a small pilot study amongst member countries participating in the voluntary sector group.

Brief Overview of Responses

4 The detailed responses are arranged in summary form in the Appendix to this paper.

Overview

5 The general response was that there were few formal or official definitions of voluntary work in general or with specific reference to sport.

6 With respect to the advantages for sport there was a general consensus that these were of major significance and generally meant that sport was available on a much wider and broader basis than would otherwise be the case.

The Volunteers Perspective

7 There were also significant advantages cited for the volunteers themselves, mostly relating to personal self-esteem. The disadvantages were mainly related to finance and lack of time.

8 Volunteers in general do not get paid, other than symbolic amounts, although there is some blurring of the boundaries between volunteers and paid staff.

9 Volunteers are generally reimbursed for out of pocket expenses, and usually by the club or federation with which they are working. Sponsorship does not generally help volunteers.

Non Financial Support

10 There is evidence that most volunteers are insured but there is generally no legal protection. There are few other benefits in kind and very little in the terms of reward or recognition.

The Structure of the Voluntary Sector

11 The figures varied quite widely and generally indicate that the structure of the voluntary sector is a useful area for further research. Most countries were unable to say on the basis of evidence whether their structure had changed recently, and some thought it had decreased and some increased. The response to the question on social class also varied, with some member countries reporting a bias towards professional people and others not.

The Volunteers

12 Volunteers work on average between two and five hours a week. There is very detailed information from countries which have conducted surveys which suggests that there is valuable information to be gained by carrying out such detailed surveys. The most likely task was coaching young people and the next most likely, acting as officials.

Training

13 The results on qualifications, training and training opportunities were very mixed, with some countries having organised systems and others a more ad hoc approach.

National Policies

14 Government support in terms of policies and strategies varied between countries. There were some positive aspects which other countries may be interested in looking at in more detail.

The Future

15 The range from pessimism to optimism was interesting: the single European market was generally seen as an opportunity rather than a threat as was also, the transformation of former eastern bloc countries. These views stem mainly from different perspectives on the freer movement of people across national boundaries and the uncertain impact of directives on harmonisation of qualifications.

16 Increasing unemployment was considered more likely to have a negative impact on the voluntary sector as was changing work patterns. Most countries were concerned that future changes in public or private sector funding would cause difficulties for the voluntary sector.

17 The professionalism of fundraising was, on balance seen as a positive move, although care had to be taken when volunteers are working alongside professional staff.

18 The growth of public sector involvement was seen as having benefits for the voluntary sector, whereas withdrawal of public sector support would be problematic.

19 Scientific and technical change would require the addition of financial support and training if the voluntary sector was to take full advantage of its opportunities.

20 The move to more individualistic societies was viewed as leading to a reduction in voluntary work and a move towards more individual sports activities as opposed to team or partnership activities.

21 Finally, the absence of volunteers would be a major disaster for sport, even a small decrease in the size of the voluntary sector has major repercussions, particularly at the participation level for sport for all activities.

Omissions

22 The group recognised that there were important issues which had been omitted from the questionnaire. They should be included as part of section B on the structure of the voluntary sector and are as follows:

22.1 The recruitment of volunteers.
22.2 The management of volunteers.
22.3 Volunteers as managers.
22.4 The differing contribution of volunteers at various levels of sports development.

Conclusions

23 The questionnaire was designed as a pilot, to provide an overview of the status quo. It highlights the structures, levels of information available, gaps in knowledge and provides some evidence of good practice. Its results should be read with a 'health warning' as some of the material is very subjective, some based on guesstimates and only a limited amount on completed research. It did however receive a very positive response from member countries involved.

24 The questionnaire can be much improved for future use, the comments will assist with this as well the quality of responses which give clear indications as to the usefulness of individual questions.

25 Despite the importance of the voluntary sector to sport there is relatively little research available, hopefully this exercise will act as a catalyst and encourage more comprehensive research to be undertaken in this field in the future.

26 Clearly sport depends on volunteers; but not purely for economic reasons. The volunteers themselves and sport both gain because of the nature of voluntary work. Additional funding would always be valuable, but the commitment of the volunteer and the personal satisfaction gained by volunteering give something of value to sport that money cannot buy.

27 Volunteers do however seem to need more recognition and support, reimbursement of expenses and training opportunities. Although they are important, they often appear not to be treated well; lack of insurance or legal protection is a prime example. An absence of national strategies and policies with regard to the voluntary sector in sport should be a matter of concern also.

Recommendations

28 There seems to be scope for more in-depth research and in fact some member countries expressed concern over lack of information on their own situation. The Social Significance of Sport project and the European Sports Conference may wish to consider establishing certain criteria for such research, drafting guidelines for questionnaires and/or consideration of possible methodologies. Providing such guidance in advance of research being undertaken will assist in particular with comparability of results.

29 In his bibliographic survey Bjarne Ibsen identified three particular research areas where more information is required.

29.1 A comparative study of the extent and nature of voluntary work across national and cultural differences.

29.2 A study of how increased politicization, increased demands from the public sector and increased dependency on public subsidies affect conditions for voluntary work in sports clubs.

29.3 A study of how increased professionalisation affects voluntary involvement, the character of the sports club (structure, culture etc) and the quality of the sports club (objectives, activities etc).

30 Further to this, the group also identified the following areas:

30.1 The socio-economic background of volunteers.

30.2 Research to find out the most advantageous equilibrium between the state and the market with regard to sports funding (insofar as it is linked to voluntary work).

30.3 There is a need to understand how the market for voluntary work functions, although there is no 'market' in the classical sense; although it is difficult to evaluate, there are theoretical solutions. Such research would have to try to find the theoretical foundation of voluntary work in economic and socialisation terms (benefits for sport, benefits for health, personal benefits for people involved etc).

30.4 Ideally, with a more elaborate questionnaire which would serve as a framework, one could attempt to do something similar to the 'economy report': individual countries would then decide how to put research together, in some fields national research would make progress and in the long run, it would become easier to answer the questions.

31 There are a number of recommendations which member countries might wish to take on board.

31.1 Since it seems quite obvious that voluntary workers are beneficial to society, society has to offer them a minimum of legal protection (this reasoning is not shared by all countries).

31.2 Public authorities should find a way to ensure that clubs, federations etc cover volunteers with an insurance scheme (at least for civil liability and corporal damage). (This raises the question of the definition of the voluntary worker.)

31.3 Public authorities should encourage integration of unemployed people in voluntary jobs (in some countries, trade unions oppose that, in other countries, unemployed people might thus lose their unemployment allowance) (see in this context new French proposals on special fiscal and social status for volunteers).

32 If a project group or other organisation were to take this on board, it might wish to carry out the following:

32.1 Launch a pilot project (over a year as a minimum): in each country invite a club (it can be small, large, whatever sport) to actively try to recruit more volunteers (by all means at its disposal), to keep them, to train them; also try to get more women into important roles. After one year, analyse the results, compare the measures taken and their efficiency, present some models and guidelines.

32.2 Once good practice is identified, establish the mechanisms for replicating this.

32.3 Invite the sports movement to carry out a permanent investigation on the general club situation based on the typology proposed under A6-9 and A12.4 (still to be developed). Such an investigation would allow study of the evolution over a longer period of time and to detect trends.

32.4 Try to collect and keep updated quantified data on a number of clubs, federations, club members etc.

33 Member countries with strong voluntary sector traditions may also be able to assist those trying to develop and enhance their voluntary sector by providing copies of research reports and details of current programmes and policies which support the voluntary sector.

2 September 1994

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CDDS Working Party on Voluntary Work.

Summary of Responses

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
Overview:		**Definition**				
A1(a) Is there a definition of the voluntary sector or voluntary work in your country? If so, please give details.						
No formal definition but usually defined in part as 'unpaid'. Often referred to in residual terms - ie what is left after the removal of the public and commercial sectors which are more easily defined in the UK. The National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) may have a description of structures in the voluntary sector, the Home Office has a definition, from national organisations to small community groups.	This definition does not exist in the Czech Republic.	There is no official (state) definition of the voluntary sector or voluntary work. In several research projects voluntary work is defined as voluntary activities which are unpaid or paid for with a symbolic amount; the voluntary activities must be carried out for people other than the family and for their benefit and have a formal character ie be organised or agreed. The voluntary sector is defined as formal and informal activities outside the market and the state.	No direct official definition, although there is a law of 1927 on non profit making associations.	No official definition.	Voluntary work is work which is carried out voluntarily by a third party, who receives no payment, during his/her leisure time.	Definitions do exist in some sectors, for example volunteer fire fighters and those who work for charities.
A1(b) Is there a definition of the voluntary sector or voluntary work specific to sport?						
No formal definition, but Butson (1983) defines it as " ... a collection of non profit making organisations which are essentially run by and provided for, amateur sports people." Note - National Governing Bodies and other voluntary organisations involve both **paid** and unpaid workers. The voluntary sector is not a homogenous mass.	No	There is no official (state) definition specific to sport.	No official definition, general reference can be made to the law regarding non profit making associations.	No	Volunteers have previously been referred to as the militants of sport.	No official definition. The laws for sport refer to coaches and administration as jobs with rights and responsibilities. We may also consider as voluntary work the underpayment received by coaches and administrators for doing their sports jobs.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
Overall Perspective of the Voluntary Sector in Sport						
A2 What are the advantages for sport?						
Empowerment of sports people. Provides a large workforce with a wide range of experience & background. Access to a usually committed and low cost workforce. Increased number of administrators, organisers and coaches to help run sport. 'Sponsorship in Kind' represented by a pool of unpaid workers (ie a significant financial commitment in terms of FTE paid workers). Enables greater community penetration; more people taking part and improving performance as part of community development. Direct channel for finance to those best able to use it.	The people who are interested in the problem of the Voluntary Sector in sport are persuaded that no level of sport can exist without the work of volunteers.	Politicians and voluntary organisations distinguish between economic advantages and social/ democratic advantages. Economic: a research project shows that voluntary work makes up nine tenths of all the work in Danish sports clubs. Social and Democratic: 1. Voluntary work is a more personal & engaging kind of relationship. 2. Voluntary work develops social understanding and teaches people to manage their own lives in co-operation with others. 3. Positive functions for society as a precondition for as well as a supplement to, the constitutionally defined political process and the formal political bodies of the democratic state. These positive aspects of voluntary work have not been proved.	Personal, administrative, technical and related staff who provide free services and assistance. Partnerships with the public sector, committed and dedicated staff.	Voluntary work is one of the basic elements of German sport clubs, sport associations and federations.	Principal advantages are to provide a considerable amount of unpaid work (about 300 million hours a year).	The voluntary sector, clubs, associations and federations remain the sector able to offer sport services with efficiency to the large majority of the population. The sport system can only work if sports clubs provide these sports services. The state can also give subsidies and support clubs who provide access for disadvantaged groups (ie handicapped people).

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
A3 What are the disadvantages for sport?						
Lack of expertise, accountability, professional input. Limited access to specialist facilities. Sometimes limited club access for regimes. Minimal time commitment limiting developmental approach, ie because of other commitments. Non-permanent, ie impossible to guarantee long-term continuity. Inconsistency in delivery, ie variable quality. Dependency on volunteers themselves. Attracts people seeking 'power' derived elsewhere. Difficulties with co-ordination.	See general information at the end.	Some organisations talk about the lack of competence and continuity.	Sometimes volunteers lack competence, or a sense of responsibility. Difficult to obtain coherence in following agreed policies.	Difficult to answer at overview level.	Disadvantages lie in a system resting on personal initiative of individuals. There are no required qualifications and outcomes depend on individual motivation. Lack of competence can be harmful to good sports organisation and activity and discouragement from some volunteers may deprive sport of aspects essential to success.	At higher levels of excellence or in social and economic situations of stress, clubs suffer either through shortage of knowledge or lack of people. Generally, the knowledge required for organising top level sport is not found amongst volunteers. Difficulties regarding a common 'language' can be found among volunteers.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
Perspective of the Volunteers Themselves						
A4 What are the advantages of doing voluntary work?						
Increased self esteem and personal development. Altruism, kudos and respect from others. Sense of fulfilment self-help and help for others. Personal contribution to sports and community development. New social contacts, giving something back to sport. Enjoyment and having fun working with others. Freedom to opt in or out. Enhancement of career CVs. Can be a family activity continued involvement in sport when 'playing days' are over.	We see above all the certain moral satisfaction the value of self-determination.	No response.	Contributing to the promotion of sport. Developing relationships with others. Keeping in touch with sport. A change of environment. Pleasure in being active. Working with young people.	Various advantages which are personal to the individuals.	Essentially personal. Pleasure of contributing to the promotion of a chosen sport. A positive aspect to add to professional life. An important aspect in helping find a new job or building networks.	From an economic perspective there are material and non material benefits to volunteers. There are also social and professional benefits.
A5 What are the disadvantages of doing voluntary work?						
Large personal time commitment. Personal expenditure. Little financial help (remuneration or expenses). Conflicts - with job and family. Uneven distribution of work - heavy responsibility usually on few people. Undervalued by professional staff.	Public respect is missing. The living standard is decreasing and people look for second jobs to keep to a minimal standard. Work without pay does not provide this opportunity.	No response.	Little or no remuneration. Large time commitment. Little official recognition or value.	Various disadvantages which depend on the individual.	Mostly personal, for example voluntary work usually encroaches on time available for family activities.	Disadvantages relate to family and financial impacts.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
A6 Do volunteers get paid, is this usual practice, who pays them?						
Rarely, but it does happen in some sports where volunteers are paid by clubs and associations: 1. Professional officers, part-time coaches and amateur sports people in some sports (ie rugby, soccer). 2. Volunteers can be paid indirectly via Local Authority or Sports Council grants to clubs and GBs. 3. Usual type of payment (if any) is an honorarium or travel expenses.	Some volunteers get paid. It is not usual practice. If the volunteer gets some reward he gets it from the club (NGOs). There are not any legal regulations.	About half of the trainers get paid, but it is a symbolic amount for most of them. The sports club pays them.	There are no paid volunteers. If a person is paid they are no longer called a volunteer even though their remuneration may be very small.	Yes and no. They would be paid by the community or the sports organisation.	Volunteers are not paid (or they would no longer be voluntary), but they are compensated. In general, their expenses incurred as a result of their work, ie travel, board and lodging are reimbursed by their club.	There was no standard practice to pay for voluntary work in the 60s and 70s. In the second half of the 80s professionalisation of jobs in sport increased the monetarisation of all jobs in sport. There is a growing practice in the 90s to reimburse volunteers for out of pocket expenses.
A7 How much do volunteers get paid?						
Very variable from sport to sport. Coaches (often at higher levels) do get agreed rates for courses eg Welsh Institute for Sport: Coaches £7.55 per hour with travel expenses of 18.8 p per mile. Honoraria very variable too eg £200 to £800 per year.	The amount is dependent on the level the volunteer is working at and the financial resources of the club.	Almost all the board and committee members in clubs are unpaid but half of them get reimbursement of expenses, free services, symbolic payments ie free membership, free entry, leisure clothes etc. Trainers still unpaid. Gymnastics clubs 100 to 150 Dkr per hour - trainers for adult aerobics elite clubs - football and handball - trainers are well paid.	Administrative personnel paid part time in the Federations. 200,000F - 300,000F per year. Full time 600,000F to 700,000F with a range of less than 100,000F to over £1mF. Part-time **technical** staff 350,000F-450,000F per year. Full time 600,000F to 700,000F per year.	Differs widely.	Volunteers do not get paid. Expenses are paid at set rates or based on receipts.	1. Organisations offering sport for all activities get paid about 30% of salaries. 2. Organisations offer competition activities for young people - 50% of salaries. 3. Those offering excellence level - about 100% - these are not volunteers. A coach gets an average monthly salary of 150,000 Escudos.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
A8 Are the volunteers given compensation for costs incurred and by whom?						
Sometimes by club, governing body or committee. Mainly coaches (Wales). More usually travelling expenses, but not loss of earnings.	These are included above.	Half of board and committee in clubs, most of trainers and leaders in GBs at regional and national level get expenses for costs incurred but not loss of earnings. Paid by the relevant club or organisation.	Mostly reimbursed for expenses incurred, paid for by the Federations.	Yes and no. See A6.	They receive expenses from their clubs.	Clubs and federations pay travelling and subsistence expenses. Salaries paid if working at excellence level.
A9 What is the average level of compensation?						
Generally not known. (Coaches in Wales get 7.55 per hour).	See above.	Half are unpaid. One fifth get more than 500Dkr in compensation.	Actual expenses are reimbursed.	There is no average level.	A Ministry of Health Circular (1975) fixed a general threshold of 400Fr per person, per event, paid by the 'employer' ie the Club.	Admin/committee/ organisers get 1/2 to 2/3 of what coaches get.
A10 Is sponsorship used to help volunteers?						
Not directly. Sportsmatch (Central Government scheme) can help clubs with developments which may help their volunteers. Some general help for team expenses but not directly for volunteers.	Sponsorship has no legal basis. It therefore does not help much - only in terms of personal gifts and the use of advertisements.	No.	Sponsorship helps mainly the participants rather than the associations.	Yes and no.	Not at present.	Only indirectly. Clubs gather donations and then allocate expenditure.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
A11 Give details where relevant.						
Virtually no information except for sponsorship given to clubs and associations for kit (clothing) equipment and travelling expenses.	See A10.	No response.	No information.	Yes and no at all levels.	An association is trying to establish a Volunteer Foundation with a sponsorship committee to gather together sponsors and patrons who wish to support the voluntary sector in general.	Some activities like sailing and athletics attract donations to individuals, other than that clubs, federations and national teams are the recipients of donations.
A12 Non financial support & from whom?						
A12.1 Legal Protection or Insurance:						
Available for coaches in particular - generally via individual or club paying membership to GB or via local authority cover.	Not available.	No legal protection but sports organisations hold insurance for all their members, trainers and leaders.	Insurance against accidents exists. No specific legal protection for volunteers.	Licence for trainers, referees etc.	Following a law of 1984 Clubs and Associations must subscribe to an insurance contract covering volunteers working for them.	Coaches and organisations are insured - as a right for all people involved in sport.
A12.2 Complementary Services:						
Sometimes free use of facilities or free transport are available to elite athletes. Sometimes coach education/training courses might be paid for by clubs/associations.	Not available.	-	-	Tax reduction available.	Free access to facilities if not needed by elite athletes.	Only in clubs which have their own facilities. There is no law allowing free use of transport.
A12.3 Reward and Recognition:						
Rarely rewards and little recognition at UK level. Regional Service to Sport Awards in Wales and Scotland.	-	-	-	-	Marginal - clothing, small equipment - no medals or certificates.	They get an ad-hoc recognition & medals for what is often a life of dedication to sports activities.

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United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
A12.4 Paid leave from work:						
Not generally & then mainly for elite sports people, top level coaches and senior committee officials.	-	-	Not possible.	-	Paid leave only available for public office.	Most private & public companies allow this. Also possible in the public sector.
B The Structure of the Voluntary Sector in Sport						
B1 Estimate the current number of volunteers in your country.						
No official UK figures. Est. 150,000 admin, 100,000 coaches. Wales 50,000 overall. Scotland 120,000 overall.	253,000 if include instructors, coaches, leaders, PE, tourism, referees and administrators.	Board and committee members 135,000. Trainers and coaches 125,000. On average clubs have a voluntary leader or trainer for every 10 members.	For each federation - administrators average 12 vols part-time. Full time paid - 1 Part time paid - 0.5 Technical staff 21 to 30 part time volunteers. 0.3 paid FT, 1 paid PT.	2.7 million, every 18th member of a club is a volunteer.	Between 1 million and 1.5 million.	20,000 where 90% work in small clubs and organisations. From previous study. May have increased by 20-25%.
B2 Has this number changed recently?						
Not enough evidence. Whilst there are more qualified coaches, the no. overall has probably reduced because of other pressures, longer working hours, less disposable income, changes in sports practice.	The conditions for all sports activities have changed. Generally assume the number is decreasing. 20% decline during transformation.	The number of voluntary clubs has increased by 100% since 1960. Therefore assume the same increase in volunteers. Not much change in the last 5 years.	Changes not known.	Yes, no detailed evidence.	No precise figures but general feeling that the situation has not changed much in the last 10 years.	As income increases people volunteer less. Sports participation is increasing, therefore there must be more volunteers. Too complicated to comment in the absence of survey work.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
B3 Socio-economic background of volunteers.						
Yes generally from A & B white collar & professional/skilled groups. Well educated older groups. Non manual workers are twice as likely to participate as volunteers than manual (blue collar) workers.	Not researched.	Evidence shows volunteers come from all groups and the distribution reflects that in society. However chairmen of clubs and regional and national GB officials tend to be from a higher group.	Not known.	Question is too general.	No detailed studies. However, club top officials are usually highly qualified people.	People of lower and upper classes are most likely to volunteer.
B4 Has this changed in the last 5-10 years?						
Unlikely.	Not researched.	No, we do not think so.	Not known.	Do not know.	As above.	Yes, although we have no precise data.
The Typical or Average Volunteer						
B5(a) How many hours per week do volunteers work?						
Estimates vary - between 3 and 5 hours per week. Also average 55 volunteer hours per club (Wales).	Average 2-3 hours per week.	Voluntary leaders on boards and committees for clubs average 280 hours a year (5 hours per week).	**Administration** President 39 wks/yr, 11hrs/wk VP 30 wks/yr, 5 hrs/wk Sec 37 wks/yr, 11 hrs/wk Treasurer 37 wks/yr, 8 hrs/wk Committee Members 28 wks/yr, 5 hrs/wk **Technical Staff** Average 6-10 hrs a week for 21-30 weeks of the year.	In general, at club level. President 19 hours a month. Vols in general 16 hours a month.	5 hours a week.	2 hours a day up to 3 hours a week plus weekend competitions.

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B5(b) For how many years do they remain active as volunteers?						
Not known.	Elected officials - sometimes limited by period of office. Others - can continue for long periods.	Average Club officials - 5-6 years.	Not known.	No data available.	Corresponds in general to their length of time in active sport.	Data not available.
B6 What tasks do volunteers carry out?						
Various - coaching: young people, the elderly, the disabled. Administration Committee Membership. Judges and referees. Event managers, organisers, fund raisers, bar and catering work, facility/equipment maintenance and preparation.	Some - organisation others as subsidiary coaches or instructors.	Administration. Practical tasks, coaching - all kinds of tasks for a club.	Administrative activities, technical activities; trainer, coach, doctor, monitor, physio etc.	Depends on their role.	Varied - accounting, secretarial, finding sponsor, event management, coaching etc.	All activities within an organisation particularly as officials.
B7 What % carry out each task?						
Coaches - up to 50%.	Not known.	Cannot estimate - many volunteers do a range of work for their club.	Admin 30%, Technical 70%: technical director 24% referees 20% trainers 17% coaches 10% officials 7% doctors 6% monitors 6% physios 4% escorts/supervisors 4% others 2%.	Cannot estimate.	Cannot estimate - many volunteers do more than one task.	60% officials, 30% coaches, 10% other.

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B8 Are the volunteers trained or qualified?						
Most likely to be trained are coaches although many are unqualified. Several training schemes exist through NGBs, National Coaching Foundation and sports councils.	Yes, in general - under old regime, had a duty to be qualified, now it is optional.	Only 2 out of 5 board and committee members attend courses. 1 in 10 volunteers have experience and qualifications from Higher Education in sport. 1 in 5 board/committee members have relevant experience from their jobs. Only 1 in 4 think they need training or courses for their voluntary work.	Only known for technical staff. See B9.	Some are, some are not.	No general qualifications. Most federations have essential qualifications necessary for coaches.	Very few have sport specific qualifications - many rely on their own professional qualifications.
B9 What types of qualifications do they have?						
Primarily coaching and sports leadership qualifications. Committee members tend to be experienced in some activity or rely on other professional qualifications.	Field workers have various levels of qualifications, administrators are generally not qualified.	See B8.	Federation awards 39% Government awards 25% No training 11% Non university higher level training 5% University training 3% Sports medicine 2% Government aide-moniteur 1%.	Referees - yes. Coaches - licensed. Organisers - licensed.	No studies on this.	Only non-sport related.
B10 Are there training opportunities for volunteers?						
Yes, see B8 and B9, plus 'Running Sport' for club officials and sport education programmes.	The number of opportunities is falling at present but it does exist.	See B8.	Yes.	Yes.	Formal government policy to support such training 1989.	Depends on each individual sport. No survey available.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
B11 What type of training is available?						
A mixture of taught course plus distance learning. A wide range of topics from coaching to general management and volunteer development.	One day courses for lowest level up to long term training for top levels.	All types - training, coaching, physiology, sports psychology plus administration, leadership in voluntary clubs, state-subsidy for clubs etc.	Government courses plus governing body courses for technical training. Administration - government plus Olympic Committee organise a limited number of courses for GBs etc.	Officials.	Wide ranging opportunities available at all levels of sport, from schemes for young volunteers to top officials.	Sports organisations can use public sector initiatives, but training is a club or federation responsibility.
B12 Who provides/pays for the training?						
Coaching - clubs or individuals pay. Other types of courses ie administration tend to be subsidised. Also sports councils, NGBs and Local Authorities are involved in either providing or paying for training.	Training provided by clubs or Associations. GOs do not take part in this process. Volunteers bear the majority of the expenses. Some financial support available from clubs or associations if they can afford it.	Courses are very cheap because the sports organisations pay most of the cost. Usually the club covers the rest of the costs.	Olympic Committee and government organisations for admin training. Government plus federations for technical training.	The volunteers and the associations.	Provided and paid for by federations but also at lower levels, by clubs. The new volunteer foundation will hopefully become involved in training policies.	The clubs and federations with significant government support.
National Policies and Perspectives						
C1 Are there national strategies or official policies about the role of volunteers in sport?						
Yes, both at UK and Home Country level, generally as part of wider strategy or policy documents.	There are no official policies.	The government has very positive attitudes to the voluntary sector in sport. All the political parties stress the importance of voluntary sports clubs and organisations. In the Danish Leisure-Time Act it is established that the voluntary sector is primary to the public sector.	There is specific government support for voluntary governing bodies of sport. Laws have been established assuring financial assistance with administration and technical support.	Yes, an example given is the written provisions for NorthRhine Westfalia. Cooperation between Ministry of Culture & Sports Association Year of Voluntary Worker - 1993.	The creation of a Volunteer Foundation is under way. Established in 1993 with its HQ in the Ministry of Youth and Sport.	The law relating to sport includes statements about the importance of voluntary work.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
C2 Details of national policies.						
As in the government review of sport (Atkins Review 1991) "New Horizons" (Sports Council 1993) recognises the important role of the voluntary sector but has no clear and specific policy statement on the subject. The Sport for Wales policy document covering grants to sports clubs has the support of the Welsh Office. The Scottish Office has conducted a consultation exercise on voluntary groups and volunteers. Conservative government policy has been to support 'volunteerism'.		The state and municipalities support the voluntary sector a great deal. Two fifths of sports clubs income comes from municipalities and nine tenths of national GB income is from the state. Local authority facilities are provided free of charge and 2/3 of all local clubs use such facilities.	Detailed text provided regarding the recognition and financial support for the full range of voluntary organisations in sport.	Detailed text from NorthRhine Westfalia provided.	The new Foundation is charged with supporting the voluntary sector and stimulating its growth. Contributing to the social recognition of the voluntary sector by the public and private sectors. Improving conditions for volunteers. Assisting young people in becoming involved. Improving the understanding of volunteers and their problems. Encouraging training and disseminating information relevant to a major public service.	It recognises the indispensable role of sports officials as organisers of sport and therefore they must be given the necessary conditions to carry out their work. The measures to support the sports officials as a volunteer and laws for professional sports managers also exist.
D The Future of the Voluntary Sector in Sport						
Political and Economic Change. D1 The Single European Market						
European law on employment harmonisation of training and qualifications will affect clubs and GBs. May lead to more qualifications being required. VAT Directive will benefit sports club members.	We cannot evaluate this at present.	A fear that a free market for lotteries will reduce the surplus of the state lottery which constitutes 90% of income of sports organisations at national level.	No impact on the work of volunteers at present.	Yes, probably will have an impact.	Free circulation of high level sports people exists already. More freedom of exchange of services and establishments will allow French volunteers to benefit from the experience of others and promote the spirit of the voluntary sector in France which is less developed than in other members states.	May have an effect on voluntary work by affecting family incomes.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
D2 Transformation of former Eastern Bloc Countries						
The arrival of coaches with work permits from poorly paid jobs in E. Europe is seen as competition to the livelihood/existence of professional coaches and volunteers.	See General Information.	No.	No response.	Yes, probably will have an impact. Tends not to affect volunteers - though does affect professional staff. Some try to find employment via voluntary work.	The arrival of elite athletes from the East may lead to professionalisation of the sports organisations welcoming these athletes. There may then be less room for the voluntary sector and its association with amateurism.	No.
Economic Change D3 Increasing Unemployment						
A decline in disposable personal income may affect the ability to play sport and join clubs. More people with free time - a larger potential volunteer workforce although they will usually be looking for a job or activity with financial reward or other recognition. Unemployed people often lack self-esteem and are unlikely to volunteer.	Not a major problem so cannot evaluate this at present.	Very little impact although we know that the unemployed volunteer to a lesser extent than those in employment.	Not known.	Difficult to assess.	Growth of unemployment is a threat to the voluntary sector. Changes in the law relating to social security and fiscal advantages may encourage people to carry on as volunteers after becoming unemployed. The purpose is to help unemployed people become integrated into the voluntary sector.	Likely to lead to a decrease in voluntary work.
D4 Changing work patterns						
This will probably reduce the time available for voluntary work for those working longer hours and travelling more, but free up time for those on flexible or part time working. No evidence of change at present.	See A4 and General Information.	The more people work, the more they are volunteering.	Not known.	Possible impact.	The development of part-time working allowing more free time will assist the voluntary sector.	A negative impact if voluntary work policies are not tied in to developments.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
D5 Changes in public or private sector funding of sport.						
The government expects more from the private (voluntary and commercial) sector as public provision is being constrained and private provision extended. Various initiatives relating to quality of service and training may force formal changes on an untrained and unwilling voluntary sector. CCT of public facilities has brought increased commercialisation which is threatening voluntary sports club time. Cuts in LA spending will mean less grant aid and less subsidy for voluntary sports users. Recession reduces funds from the private sector. Now National Lottery will increase funds for sport.	The public and private sectors show little interest in funding sport. The private sector is still weak in the Czech Republic.	Public funding is important, although the public and private sectors need to recognise the autonomy of the voluntary club. A Danish study shows that the degree of voluntary work is lowest in clubs with a high degree of dependence on & contact with their surroundings - and highest in those with a high degree of autonomy and independence. Dependence on private economic sponsorship. High degree of public sector contact and competition from other sports options leads to increased professionalisation.	Recent changes in public financing of sport have helped with management of federations. However, general finance likely to decrease under economic recession. Individuals are investing more for their own sport.	Public sector funding is being reduced at community level. Sport does not have constitutional protection and is therefore easier to cut back. Most private funding is going to elite sport not clubs.	Households are the primary source of finance for sport. Voluntary work, as an individual initiative is therefore likely to benefit as sport becomes more and more privatised.	There is a tradition of public funding for sport in the Portuguese system. In many sports organisations voluntary work is disguised as paid work. Changes in funding will have an impact on the efficiency of sports services.
D6 Professionalisation of Fundraising						
As less public support is being given to voluntary clubs and NGBs, a greater proportion of income is expected to be raised from the private sector. Volunteers who raise funds may struggle because of the difficulty of unpaid volunteers working with/for paid professionals doing a similar job.	This is only just starting in the Czech Republic.	No importance for the voluntary sector in sport in Denmark.	This is actually necessary. It is being undertaken particularly in large organisations ie Belgian Olympic Committee and Football Union.	Probably.	The creation of Sponsorship Foundation may help, in gathering together the sponsors via a committee. The policies and developments of the Foundation will help in searching for funds.	This may improve the efficiency of sports organisations. It is not directly related to voluntary work.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
Social Changes D7 The growth of the public sector in sport.						
Public sector provision is being maintained (possibly in decline?) but with little prospect of growth in the longer term. Hence increasing scope for voluntary sector to provide community sports services and facilities. Also scope for partnerships between public sector professionals and volunteers on training. Problem of public and private sectors overlapping.	After the changes of 1989, this has decreased, we hope only temporarily.	Sometimes it might have a positive influence by stimulating the voluntary sector. Other times it might be negative reducing the voluntary sector activity in specific sports.	The development of sports facilities, and the growth in support for sport from the public sector has grown during the last 40 years.	The local authorities have major responsibility for sports delivery.	All levels of the public sector are participating more and more in the field of sport. The voluntary sector benefits as this is decentralised and public support favours individual initiatives.	The growth of the public sector in sport must be aware of its impact on voluntary work. It will help the voluntary sector become more efficient and benefit more from public support.
D8 Scientific and Technical Change: Impact of Innovative Developments						
Volunteers will need access to hi-tech communication skills eg home banking, cable and satellite TV and to more sophisticated equipment.	The scientific institutions have not got money for research. The progress is only in top professional sports ie soccer and ice hockey.	No response.	Sport will take advantage of these when/if finance permits.	Yes.	Yes, it will require volunteers to be trained and qualified.	The innovative developments must be evaluated to give better results for sport and to help prevent accidents in participation level sport.

United Kingdom	Czech Republic	Denmark	Belgium (Fr)	Germany	France	Portugal
D9 Cultural Change and Moral Values: the move to more individualistic societies.						
Growth of home based leisure activities lowers the development of participation activities. Traditional voluntary sports bodies will need to make their activities more attractive. There may be a reduction in volunteers. It will be more important for the role of the volunteer to be gratefully acknowledged and understood by others. People will be less willing to volunteer to help others.	This problem is not obvious at present.	I believe there is a positive connection between a more individualistic society and a growth in the voluntary sector and the number of people volunteering. When society becomes more differentiated - there is more variety & there are more volunteers. A change from a moral based to a self-development society.	There is a move towards individual sports, which we cannot quantify.	Yes, it affects the social involvement of people, therefore individuals don't volunteer. The important question is how to make voluntary work more attractive to individuals.	There is a growth in individualism which leads to a reduction in volunteering. Also since the end of the 1980s there has been the development of more individual sports participation ie those not affiliated to clubs and outwith sporting structures.	Yes this move has a negative effect on voluntary work.
D10 The absence of volunteers?						
There would be a dramatic reduction in sporting opportunities (especially at grass roots level) since volunteers are the backbone of most UK sport. The voluntary sports club structures would break down. Coach education and NGB events/training would be drastically reduced or disappear. Within the private sector there would be a shift towards commercial sports activity and the public sector would retain a 'sweeping up' function.	This situation has just started. We can see the decrease in groups of sports participants at lower levels (in small communities). Many former sports facilities are being refurbished for other uses.	It would lead to a more commercial sport, a more expensive sport and a reduction in the number of people doing sport and physical activities.	It would put in jeopardy a significant part of sports activity, particularly at sport for all and participation levels.	Chaos in sport.	Sport would lose the equivalent of 10,500 billion francs. (300 million hours of work at 35 francs per hour).	Voluntary work is very important to sports activity in Portugal. The main problems would lie with social groups and geographical areas where sports importance is not recognised or people cannot afford to play sport - volunteers play an important role in these. Sports organisations would find it hard to work with higher costs.

CDDS Working Party on Voluntary Work.

Summary of Responses

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
Overview:		**Definition**	
A1(a) Is there a definition of the voluntary sector or voluntary work in your country? If so, please give details.			
	A valid definition does not exist.	No precise general definition.	Difficult question to answer in terms of 'paid' and 'unpaid' definitions. May need to refer to national organisations for definitions. For example, National Centre for Voluntary Work in France.
A1(b) Is there a definition of the voluntary sector or voluntary work specific to sport?			
A voluntary worker works for sport, because she/he likes the sport branch or club. From time to time she/he gets money for it.	A valid definition of this with respect to sport does not exist.	No precise definitions, but the reality is that volunteers are the essential organisers and office bearers for sports organisations.	Again a difficult question in sports context. Need to refer to German note in DS-SR (93) Inf 2. Possibly more than one question needed to differentiate between types of volunteer, eg elected and unelected, types of club, eg professional and amateur and split by role of volunteer. (This definitional problem is something CDDS Social significance of Sport Project and ESC Working Group might tackle before embarking on new work.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
Overall Perspective of the Voluntary Sector in Sport			
A2 What are the advantages for sport? Question might be amended to what do you believe are the advantages for sport?			
In this way sport can get sponsors, coaches, judges etc.	Without voluntary work, individuals participation within 80 federations comprising more than 26,000 clubs would not be able to exist. The benefits provided by volunteers allow the population to participate in a variety of sporting activities, which are advantageous and qualitative.	The principle advantage is the work and time given free of charge to the sports movement in Greece.	This question should cover both social (including sports-related) and economic advantages but again problem of distinguishing between responses based on research and those based on personal opinion. Further problem of how to 'valorise' voluntary work in a standard way - use of minimum wage rates/salaries for unskilled work or average wages/salaries of the volunteers main job/profession? (Again something for CDDS and ESC to consider in determining the economic impact or monetary equivalent contribution of unpaid voluntary workers.)

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
A3 What are the disadvantages for sport?			
Sport (especially high or elite) needs highly qualified experts who work hard for 'hard' money	The voluntary sector is primarily concerned with sport for all. Given quantity and quality limitations, volunteers tend not to face up to the requirements of high level sport.	Finding people sufficiently qualified to work in high level sport. It is not possible to require professional qualifications from volunteers.	

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
Perspective of the Volunteers Themselves			
A4 What are the advantages of doing voluntary work?			
One can make good contacts.	Improved social relationships. Possibilities of training and improving skills which can be used in private and professional activities. Voluntary sector work regarded as a positive element for those looking for a job.	Forming social relationships within the sports sector. Membership, adherence to a social group as well as to an activity.	One view was that the questions should look to the advantages/disadvantages 'for society' and not the volunteers themselves. An additional disadvantage to consider was that there were not always good links between 'paid' and 'unpaid' workers in the voluntary sector. In order to get better answers questions need to be amended to determine quantitative elements likely to be based on scientific/objective research and more qualitative aspects based on subjective views and personal opinion. Generalities that were very true also provided acceptable answers.
A5 What are the disadvantages of doing voluntary work?			
One can spend a lot of time.	The time needed for voluntary work cuts down on free time. Financial compensation nil or minimal.	Restrictions on leisure time, social and professional obligations as well as financial costs.	This could also be split into quantity and quality and cover research based as well as subjective views. The biography of typical volunteers might help.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
A6 Do volunteers get paid, is this usual practice, who pays them?			Possibly replace 'paid' with financial compensation
No. Federations, Clubs.	Administrative sector, no payment, or minimal reimbursement of expenses. Leaders, trainers and coaches, sometimes receive a minimal allowance.	Remuneration is the responsibility of clubs and federations. They only receive travel costs. The government assists indirectly by subsidising clubs and federations.	A6 to A11 all relate to the economic benefits resulting from payments of various types to volunteers. These questions and their linkages need further clarification - and may be particularly important with regard to the economic development of voluntary work.
A7 How much do volunteers get paid?			
Specific examples (like a reward).	Not possible to generalise. In the framework of the (government supported) "Youth and Sports" scheme, voluntary leaders are paid an allowance based on their degree of qualification and the number of participants on their courses.	See A6.	Perhaps there is a need to distinguish between reimbursement and remuneration. Some countries had a ceiling on pay for voluntary work. In economic terms it would be better to try to distinguish between financial and material benefits and non-financial and non-material benefits or to differentiate between clubs, federations etc, profit making or non profit making etc.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
A8 Are the volunteers given compensation for costs incurred and by whom?			
Federations, clubs.	No payment over and above reimbursement of expenses. The only exception is a compensation paid for loss of earnings to those who follow a course for becoming a youth leader or coach within the "Youth and Sports" scheme.	See A6.	This question could be combined with A9. Volunteers could also be asked to give examples of immaterial rewards.
A9 What is the average level of compensation?			
It depends on how big the event is! Coaches: 100-200 USD, administrative/ organisers/committee workers: 200-500 USD.	For "Youth and Sports" leaders: special regulations (see A7). For other scopes it is variable from federation to federation, club to club etc. In general trainers and coaches receive more than administrators.	See A6.	
A10 Is sponsorship used to help volunteers?			
	Yes, in principle, federations and clubs use a part of sponsorship income for reimbursing volunteers.		If volunteers spend large amounts of time on attracting sponsors then their efforts are not available for grass roots sport.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
A11 Give details where relevant.			
		Finance to federations is used for general costs and facility maintenance.	
A12 Non financial support & from whom?			
A12.1 Legal Protection or Insurance: This question would be better split into two.			
From government. Free transport. Reward and recognition - free equipment, medals or certificates.	Some federations and clubs but not all provide volunteers with public liability and accident insurance. Although in Switzerland this is additional to obligatory accident and sickness insurance.		'Legal protection' can be afforded to voluntary organisations by establishing a 'limited liability company' or a 'company limited by guarantee' or through the protection given by Third Party and Public Liability insurance and personal accident insurance (UK). Different arrangements apply in different countries. In France actual law saying clubs must have insurance for members; in Germany club members get insurance via their membership fees; in Switzerland it is the duty of federations and clubs to take out insurance. (However, personal accident/death benefit insurance, remains very much a personal choice within and outside of sport). Also in Portugal individuals in paid employment have a legal right to do voluntary work without penalty but this only affords a minimum degree of protection.
A12.2 Complementary Services:			
	Up to individual clubs and federations.	Free use of stadia.	Although complementary services and compensation (A8/A9) overlap, better left as two questions since amount of complementary services benefit is often determined by the size of the club and whether it has its own facilities/equipment.
A12.3 Reward and Recognition: This should be split and examples of both given.			
	No generalisation, up to individual club and federations. "Youth and Sport": Certificate and badge.	Nomination to boards of national facilities by the Government is seen as a reward for voluntary work.	This relates to the motivating factors for volunteers, it should try and include some measure of the value or esteem in which volunteers are measured by society.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
A12.4 Paid leave from work:			
-	No generalisation, up to individual clubs and governing bodies.		It would be a good idea to distinguish between **paid** and **unpaid** leave (ie resulting in loss of earnings). One view was that voluntary work in sport should enjoy same paid benefits as often afforded to voluntary work in youth and social and other public services. The question should allow respondents to differentiate between organisations and different structures in their countries.
B The Structure of the Voluntary Sector in Sport			
B1 Estimate the current number of volunteers in your country.			
400-800.	300,000 to 350,000 (approximate evaluation)	Approximately 43,000.	These questions will only work in a matrix format - ie split by type and size of organisation and a range of other factors ie jobs done, multi-sport or single sport, whether the club has paid employees as well- plus split by functions and age and sex.
B2 Has this number changed recently?			
There is no precise documentation on this.	No actual figures available, but the feeling is it has stayed the same or diminished slightly.	High increase in the last 10 years, particularly in rural areas.	Functions. Administrators, leaders, organisers, coaches, trainers, sports development workers (animateurs), medical - doctors, physiotherapists, officials - referees, judges, others - drivers, tea makers, kit washers etc. This assumes that research is undertaken in the same format.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
B3 Socio-economic background of volunteers.			
No.	No, volunteers come from all sections of the population.	Not from a specific socio-economic group. Interesting to note is the voluntary work for clubs by individuals who have no children of their own.	This seemed to cause problems. Probably necessary to give a description of types of categories possible. The relationship or differences between volunteers and non volunteers might also be interesting.
B4 Has this changed in the last 5-10 years?			
No.	No.	No change.	It was suggested that this question is so difficult to answer it should be omitted.
The Typical or Average Volunteer			
B5(a) How many hours per week do volunteers work?			
2-6, it depends upon the event.	Between 3 and 5 hours on average, with a range of <1 to >10.	Average 3 to 5 times a week for 3 to 5 hours. Some volunteers work every day but this is an exception.	Answers need to be set against a typology of structures/types/demographic factors etc.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
B5(b) For how many years do they remain active as volunteers?			Club structure/sport have a main bearing on this.
It is very different. In some cases until old age.	No figures available.	-	Age, career structure of volunteers might be useful.
B6 What tasks do volunteers carry out?			
A) Organiser. B) Judges. C) Coaches.	A) Management of clubs and federations. B) Trainers, coaches and leaders. C) Medical personnel, doctors, physiotherapists etc. D) Others - legal counsellors, judges, referees, technical staff (material, facilities a.s.o.).	-	Size and structure of organisation is a decisive factor as is urban vs rural location. Could also be fitted into an expanded B1.
B7 What % carry out each task?			
A) 5% B) 15% C) 15%.	(See B6) Estimation: A 30% B 50% C 10% D 10%	-	Link to B6.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
B8 Are the volunteers trained or qualified?			
Both.	A) No systematic training, but offer the benefits of professional qualifications. The Swiss Sports Association and some federations organise specialist seminars ie club management, communication skills, rhetoric a.s.o. B) Within the "Youth & Sports" scheme, the training programmes and qualifications of leaders (leader 1-3, expert) are designated. Other federations have analogous systems. Elite sports coaches are trained within a national plan. Courses for improvement exist at all levels. C) No uniform system, its their professional qualification which is of prime importance, however there is room for improvement and at national level there may be specialist seminars for example for sports doctors. D) Specific training for referees and judges is the responsibility of the federation. Other functions: no unified plans.	Official teams and club officials tend to already have professional qualifications.	B8 to B12. These questions are so closely related that overlap is unavoidable even using the typologies. This was however a really separate section on Education and Training. Clearly would be necessary to try to distinguish between qualifications and training arising from main paid work and paid for by employers and training provided at club and federation level and paid for by individuals, club or federations. Also would be necessary to distinguish between different levels of training and recognition of qualifications at different levels. (Would be difficult without research to give sensible answers). The following omissions should be included in section B. Recruitment of volunteers Management of volunteers Volunteers as Managers Volunteers contribution to sports development.
B9 What types of qualifications do they have?			
Both sport and non-sport related.	See response to B8. Only for leaders of "Youth & Sports" a unified system of qualifications exists.	Former athletes plus professional people such as doctors and lawyers.	
B10 Are there training opportunities for volunteers?			
No.	See B8.		

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
B11 What type of training is available?			
They can attend sport schools.	See B8.		
B12 Who provides/pays for the training?			
Themselves.	Courses under "Youth and Sport" are paid for by the Government. Other types of leadership training are financed by the federations which receive an annual subsidy from the government. Management seminars are financed by a special fund of the Swiss Sports Lottery Company, the federations and self-contributions of the participants.		
National Policies and Perspectives			
C1 Are there national strategies or official policies about the role of volunteers in sport?			
Yes, government statements.	No national strategy although the ASS may continue to have the voluntary sector as a main theme in its "Pro Sports Club" campaign.	Yes, there is a specific legal framework covering membership of club and federation committees.	

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
C2 Details of national policies.			
	The "Pro Sports Club" campaign is trying to present a positive image of voluntary sector to the public. A survey on material and immaterial values of voluntary work will be carried out in 1995 The results will form the basis of a national information campaign.		
D The Future of the Voluntary Sector in Sport			
Political and Economic Change. D1 The Single European Market			Question too wide and difficult to answer.
Yes, the single European market.	Not possible to reply at present.	None predicted.	CoE Clearing House has written a paper on Lotteries.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
D2 Transformation of former Eastern Bloc Countries			
Affects sport but not voluntary work.	No.	Influx of refugees - an increase in the population, therefore more people interested in sport.	
Economic Change D3 Increasing Unemployment			
	It is an error to presume that the unemployed can be used by the voluntary sector. Their main preoccupation is job hunting, viewed from this perceptive, there is little impact then on voluntary work.	Negative impact on the voluntary sector, the newly unemployed tend to concentrate on solving their economic problems first.	Unemployed people volunteer less - no free time versus work time. Lower incomes mean less opportunities for volunteering.
D4 Changing work patterns	Proved to be a controversial topic.		
	There may be a longer term impact, in that shorter working weeks may result in individuals ending up in voluntary work. Further consideration of this subject is needed.	This will not affect the fundamental basis of the voluntary sector.	Extensive discussion about changing work patterns pointed to need to offer a commentary on this question. Flexible working patterns can: • Sometimes create more time for volunteers or • Sometimes take time away from volunteers. Working 4 longer instead of 5 shorter days per week or even part-time working (with the consequent loss of earnings can create more time. However, rhythmic or shift working (because of machine operation) requires adaption to weekday or weekend working or night or day shifts which may seriously affect availability for voluntary work. Also people having to work longer hours may have less free time for volunteering. But research in Denmark suggests that the changes in the patterns of work do not affect the amount of voluntary work done, rather the pattern of voluntary work itself. Also those people working longer hours (up to 50 hours per week) tend to do more voluntary work than those working shorter hours.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
D5 Changes in public or private sector funding of sport.			
Changes in public or private sector funding of sport - yes.	Restrictions on state funding for sport will have an impact on the benefits of the voluntary sector. Financial difficulties of clubs and federations may have a negative effect on the wish to work voluntarily.	Not significant enough to affect the voluntary sector. Currently an increase in donations by the private sector.	Need possibly to look at economic theory of market failures. Sport for all is not a profitable activity. Also the theory of the time/money trade off is relevant.
D6 Professionalisation of Fundraising			
	General difficulties in fundraising and the fact, that sponsors invest less in sports and more in cultural events may produce problems in the future.	Sports administrators are looking to new ways of financing sport.	It should be clarified that fundraising includes raising private finance through club lotteries or sponsorship.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
Social Changes D7 The growth of the public sector in sport.			
Management, sports development opportunities.	See D5.		Should be clarified that public sector means the State (ie Central and Local Government). Some important questions to consider: • What can the State do for sport? • What can the Market do for sport? • What is the correct balance between the two (in order to promote Sport for All and get the best result for local authorities and voluntary work)? • What are the main factors determining what the State must do and what must be left to the Market and Market regulation? Changes in public funding are dependent on changes in the structure of society - have effect on sport and numbers of volunteers.
D8 Scientific and Technical Change: Impact of Innovative Developments			
No	Technical change, as in other sectors requires more specialists. This will not however change the principle of the need for voluntary workers.		Some scientific and technical change is universal in some sports (eg electronic timing equipment in swimming) and volunteers need to be trained how to use it. Two other possibilities; the need for more specialists might reduce number of volunteers required; the introduction of technical equipment should make voluntary work easier.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
D9 Cultural Change and Moral Values: the move to more individualistic societies.			
This will cause a reduction in the number of voluntary workers.	Individualism, like hedonism is one of today's threats to volunteerism. Sport must therefore develop strategies to promote the value of voluntary activities.		Perhaps the question also needs to be asked - who do some people never volunteer?
D10 The absence of volunteers?			
Sport would not be able to exist.	Sport within the 80 federations and 26,000 clubs in Switzerland could no longer exist. Both public and private sector sporting organisations should be aware of the implications of a marked diminution or disappearance of the voluntary sector and should ensure that it never happens.		Is sport the only sector which relies for its existence on volunteers.

Hungary	Switzerland	Greece	Comments
E General Remarks			
Voluntary work depends on the following: a) Inside feeling for sport. b) One did not get any result in sport but I liked to do it. c) Close connection with great sportsmen/women. d) To be in the lime light. e) Making connections with sponsors, political and well known people. f) Taking part in sport events, to be in the newspapers.		A major study of the economic importance of sport is currently being undertaken in Greece. This will assess the economic evaluation of the employment in sport - the voluntary sector is difficult to evaluate in this way. Volunteerism is important in all aspects of sport, especially competition and organisation.	

Synopsis of Hearings held in Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia

Bulgaria

FIELD OF ACTIVITY: SPORT

TYPE OF ACTIVITY: Parliamentary Assembly/CDDS Hearing

COUNTRY: BULGARIA

DATE AND PLACE: 12 July 1995

PARTICIPANTS: From the Bulgarian side:

- Members of the government (State Secretary for Sport, representatives of Ministers of Health and Education)
- 5 members of Parliament, including members of the Bulgarian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly, and Chair, Vice-Chair and members of the Parliamentary Commission on Sports, Youth and Tourism
- Leaders of the Committee for Sports Youth and Children of the Council of Ministers
- 40 representatives of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, the sports federations and local authorities

From the Council of Europe side:

- Members of the Parliamentary Assembly's sub-Committee on Youth and Sport
- Members of the CDDS Bureau
- Members of the Secretariat General

OBJECTIVES:

- assess proposed legislation on sport
- lead to a better cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental organisations working in sport
- lead to improved financing for sport in Bulgaria

GENERAL ASSESSMENT:

The Sports Bill was examined. It was considered too detailed. The roles of the local authorities, of school sport and of elite sports were common refrains. Questions on financing, sponsorship, tax deductions and tax breaks were frequent. The relationship between government and sports organisations was discussed at length.
The Hearing was considered to have had a useful and positive impact, bringing other European experiences to bear on the situation in Bulgaria and informing Bulgarian participants of alternative means of action.

FOLLOW-UP AND POSSIBLE PUBLICATIONS:

The Bill will be revised and shortened, with a view to becoming less detailed and more general.

Slovenia and Croatia

FIELD OF ACTIVITY: SPORT

TYPE OF ACTIVITY: Parliamentary Assembly/CDDS Hearing

COUNTRY: SLOVENIA and CROATIA

DATE AND PLACE: 7 June 1995 in Ljubljana
8 June 1995 in Zagreb

PARTICIPANTS: From the Slovenian and Croatian side:

- Members of the governments
- Members of the Parliaments
- Representatives of the Slovenian and Croatian Olympic Committees
- Representatives of national sports associations
- Representatives of Faculties of Physical Education and Sport

From the Council of Europe side:

- Members of the Parliamentary Assembly's sub-committee on Youth and Sport
- National Parliamentarians
- Members of the CDDS Bureau
- Member of the Secretariat

OBJECTIVES: HEARING IN SLOVENIA:

- sports legislation - exchange of experiences in Western European countries
- socio-cultural and economic importance of sport
- importance and improvement of NGO and GO's cooperation

HEARING IN CROATIA:

- experiences from other countries in financing of sport, sponsorship in sport, sports legislation, privatisation of sports facilities, sports in schools and universities.
- provide a better understanding of the economic importance of sport on society
- lead to a better cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental organisations working in sport
- lead to improved financing for sport in Croatia

GENERAL ASSESSMENT: Both Hearings were judged positively. Media Interest.

FOLLOW-UP AND POSSIBLE PUBLICATIONS: Mainly at national levels.

CDDS Sprint Regional Seminar on Sport for All & Health
2-4 October 1995, Raubichi, Belarus

Summary Report

I. Conclusions of the Seminar, presented by the Secretariat

The Participants in the Seminar (see list at Appendix B), after listening to the interventions of the lecturers (see Programme at Appendix A) and having shared experience gained in their own countries, came to the following conclusions:

1. *Sport for All and its contribution to public health*

1.1 Sport for All can make an important contribution to establishing and maintaining good public health if some basic conditions are satisfied:

1.1.1 The physical activity must be *effective*, i.e

- it must be generally beneficial for the individual, producing a positive effect on the widest possible range of biometric parameters (for example, respiratory and cardiovascular efficiency, bone density, weight, etc.);
- by the same token, it must represent the same beneficial advantage for as many groups as possible within the population (children, adults, men, women, persons suffering from particular disorders, persons with handicap);
- it must procure the desired effects reliably.

1.1.2 The physical activity must be *feasible*, i.e

- its duration, frequency, intensity and general nature must fit in with the lifestyle of those practising it;
- it must call only on the skills, equipment, infrastructures and other resources that are generally and easily available.

1.1.3 The physical activity must be *safe*, i.e, apart from avoiding, say, the physical dangers of road traffic and pollution, it must present a minimum risk of acute or overload injuries, cardiovascular problems and other complications.

1.2 Physical activity for health yields the maximum benefit when practised throughout the individual's life, starting in childhood. However, worthwhile benefits can be achieved by beginning to exercise at *any* stage of life. Furthermore, research shows that it is not necessary to aspire to the highest levels of physical fitness in order to reap considerable health benefits.

1.3 The burden imposed on public health budgets by general physical inactivity can be measurably reduced by implementing policies to promote physical activity. This is equally true for older groups of the population which represent an important part of health care spending.

2. *Characteristics of Sport for All for Health*

2.1 Beneficial physical activities are not limited to any particular kind. They can be individual or group activities: walking, jogging, cycling, swimming, skiing, weight or circuit training or games of many kinds. Each kind of activity presents different characteristics with regard to the criteria of effectiveness, feasibility and safety mentioned in section 1 above. The important thing is to bring about the desired improvement of physical condition.

2.2 A degree of competition can increase the enjoyment of certain kinds of physical activity, but it is not an essential ingredient of Sport for All activity.

2.3 Sport for All for Health should be available to all without discrimination and without geographical or financial restrictions. Many forms of activity such as walking or running attract no costs: for more organised activities or those requiring specific equipment, costs should be adapted to local economic conditions and people's capacity to pay, so that everyone can benefit.

2.4 Sport for All for Health may require supervision in order to ensure safety and/or the adaptation of physical activity to individuals' needs and capacities. Certain activities also require a minimum level of facilities.

2.5 Sport for All for Health cannot therefore be said to be without cost. However, research shows that its cost is less than the medical costs attracted by a physically inactive population.

3. *Promoting Sport for All for Health*

3.1 Sport for All for Health programmes share a basic need for consciousness-raising amongst the population, calling for the extensive use of the mass-media, thereby attracting further costs.

3.2 Funding must therefore be sought for Sport for All for Health activities, whether from the State, Regional or Local Authorities, private enterprise or other sources. An important principle in fund-raising is to ensure that subsidising Sport for All for Health represents value for the subsidising bodies. Strategies will vary depending upon the conditions in each country, but in general, Governments should be invited to create favourable conditions for funding (e.g tax concessions, or, as in Germany, an obligation on insurance companies to devote revenue to prevention).

3.3 The participants at the Seminar invited the CDDS to consider the possibility of holding a seminar on fund-raising and management for Sport for All for Health programmes.

3.4 Sport for All for Health requires a special type of instructors equipped to diagnose, advise, supervise and evaluate the participants in their charge.

The participants at the Seminar gave encouragement to those countries which were already working on the training of such staff and invited the CDDS to consider the possibility of drawing up, as a continuation of the work done on the EUROFIT project, a standard model syllabus for training instructors in Sport for All for Health.

3.5 The participants at the Seminar also proposed the preparation of a Handbook on Sport for All for Health.

4. *Applying Sport for All to the health problems brought about by major catastrophes, and in particular those related to nuclear pollution*

The participants at the Seminar considered the health risks encountered in the parts of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. In the light of presentations of the experience acquired in those regions and also in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, they came to the following conclusions:

4.1 Since such conditions do not give rise to specific pathologies, but only modify the incidence of existing diseases, promoting generalised physical activity can contribute significantly to public health - even under these extreme circumstances. It increases resistance to disease and reduces the spectrum of disorders contracted. It also contributes to a sense of personal well-being which is a valuable safeguard against the social and psychological problems associated with major catastrophes.

4.2 Certain groups of the population may suffer from specific problems calling for special regimes of physical activity.

4.3 The participants at the Seminar underlined that, even ten years after the Chernobyl accident, the financial and human resources needed to research and implement worthwhile public health strategies (including those involving physical activity) for the affected population were not available, and that a major effort was required to redress this situation.

5. *Proposals for future action*

5.1 The participants at the Seminar also invited the CDDS to consider in future years a further programme of Seminars on Sport for All and Health. Themes which needed to be covered include: refining the scientific basis (in terms of both medical and social science) and the development of specific strategies for particular groups such as women, children, persons with special needs, etc.

5.2 In his closing remarks Mr Leonid Khromenkov, Vice-Chair of the Sport Committee of the Republic of Belarus, announced that his country would be prepared to host a further seminar in the future.

II. Conclusions of the Working Group on medico-biological aspects of Sport for All for Health, presented by Professor Victor Strelnikov (Belarus)

1. The results of medico-biological researches convincingly show a positive impact of physical activity on health, working abilities and life expectancy. Researches in this field follow and develop the work done by European scientists in the framework of the Council of Europe's Sport for All Programme and meet the main provisions of the Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society, adopted at the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in Lisbon in May 1995.

2. European countries have gathered important experience concerning the positive impact of optimum physical activity on the physical condition of individuals. Further medico-biological studies are required in order to ground and develop Health and Fitness Testing Programmes for European countries. Such programmes should include studies of optimum volume of physical activity, its frequency and intensity.

3. For the purposes of national Sport for All & Health Programmes, "Sport for All" may mean a mass form of physical activity exercised by population and which does not suppose extreme physical tension of the organism but corresponds to the way of life of a person, bringing to him or her satisfaction and joy.

4. In our opinion the following actions would therefore be useful when implementing a national Sport for All & Health Programme:

4.1 to continue studies on the mechanism of physical activity's impact on health and fitness of the population;

4.2 to ensure that special requirements of different groups of population are taken into account i.e., children, elderly persons, women, disabled, populations affected by major natural and man-made catastrophes, etc.;

4.3 to work out a classification of physical loads and of methods for assessing the functional state of organism, taking into account environmental conditions, psychological and physiological tension of organism;

4.4 to carry out preliminary testing (to work out in this respect methods and standards for testing and assessing results);

4.5 to ground the nutrition requirements from scientific point of view;

4.6 to ensure dissemination of special knowledge among the population; and

4.7 to ensure training of medical personnel for the above purposes.

5. We further recommend that the Clearing House initiate a study of European experience and current situation in the field of development and implementation of national Sports for All & Health Programmes, and in particular on problems mentioned.

III. Conclusions of the Working Group on organisational and economic aspects of Sport for All and Health, presented by Professor Tadeus Yushkevich (Belarus)

1. Popular sports and health movements are useful for the State as they contribute to the ethical education of the population, to spreading of healthy life-style, to decreasing of the level criminality and morbidity, to reducing of the number of working hours lost through sickness and thus increasing the productivity of labour.

2. The sports and health activities sector is not a production sector and cannot be based on the self-financing principles. The rise in the cost of sports and health services, seen in comparison with the existing average wage in East-European countries makes these services less accessible to the population.

3. The self-financing of popular sports and health organisations and material support for sports and health movements becomes difficult because of the shortcomings in legislation and taxation systems in the Republic of Belarus and in other countries.

Relations with the sponsors are also difficult for the same reasons. At present it is not expedient to invest in the sphere of physical culture and sports. The sponsorship of the sports organisations is not stimulated.

4. Taking into consideration the objective benefits of sports and health activities of large strata of population it is necessary to create the favourable conditions for the financing of sport from other sources. For this purpose it is necessary:

4.1 to create preferential taxation for the self-financing of physical culture and sports organisations;

4.2 to introduce the control of the use of profits for the purposes of extension of health and sports activities and the improving of material resources situation.

4.3 to make sponsors' subsidies tax-free in the sphere of physical culture and sport.

5. It is advised that all the countries of Europe pay particular attention to the physical culture and health of youth, using all the well-proved and non-traditional methods of work.

6. It is necessary to organise some International Seminars under the aegis of the Council of Europe on the economic and youth education aspects of Sport for All and Health.

IV. Conclusions of the session on strategies for large-scale natural and man-made incidents, presented by Professor Ludmilla Ivashenko (Ukraine)

1. Four countries - Japan, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia - presented seven papers at the plenary meeting dedicated to strategies for large-scale natural and technological catastrophes.

2. A number of actual problems concerning exercise for people suffering from ionized radiation because of the Hiroshima bombing (Dr Hideo Sazaki, Japan) and the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station accident (papers from Professors Ivaschenko (Ukraine), Kalinkin (Russia), Guzalovsky, Shestakova, and Messrs Kramov and Skripko, Belarus) were discussed.

3. The following aspects were analysed:

3.1 health state dynamics of the population affected by ionised radiation because of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station accident and in the result of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima;

3.2 role of physical exercise in prophylaxis and treatment of diseases caused by after-effects of radiation catastrophes;

3.3 influence of the mechanisms of physical exercise on people exposed to radiation;

3.4 fundamental scientific research directions for mass sport amongst people suffering from the after-effects of the Chernobyl accident.

4. Analysis of the material presented in the reports from various countries demonstrates the negative dynamics in the state of health of the population attributable to irradiation. The increase of sickness rates depends upon the dose of irradiating radiation, and the duration on the degree of radioactivity as well as on several other exterior and interior factors, such as unfavourable ecological conditions, severe economic difficulties and associated changes in diet, non-co-operation with preventive measures by the population, etc. Unique data about the intensity of physical exercise in relation to sickness and death rates among victims of the atomic bombardment in Hiroshima were presented in a rich report by Dr Hideo Sazaki.

5. Data about children's and teenagers' resistance to radioactivity in contaminated areas are given in the paper from Professor Guzhalovsky (Belarus). The facts revealed by the author of children's inadequate response to low-intensity radiation loads during physical exercises, effects on the supporting-motor apparatus, retardation of cumulative adaptation processes, etc., have not only theoretical, but significant practical value and can be implemented in the adaptation of school physical training programmes.

6. The research of Professor Tatiana Shestakova (Belarus) is very future-orientated and describes the mechanisms acting during radio-nucleide removal under the influence of physical exercise, diet, massage, phytotherapy.

7. The concept of establishing a system for assessing the exercise needs of children inhabiting areas with bad health conditions, put forward in the report of Professor Kalinkin (Russia), deserves attention for further spreading and study of this problem.

A number of projects ("eco-sports", telecommunication mass competitions according to a new technology, etc.) proposed by the author, could be widely practised in the world's mass sports.

8. Finally, the following conclusions emerged from the discussion on the strategies required for large-scale natural and technological catastrophes:

8.1 The contribution of physical exercise to health protection systems for populations which are victims of irradiation, with the aim of lowering the risk of sickness development, strengthening the organism's resistance to negative environmental factors, and strengthening its physical state, is recognised.

8.2 Health-enhancing programmes should be orientated towards use of aerobic exercises.

8.3 Physical exercises should be differentiated according to their aim, volume and intensity of load with a view to the state and health level (including the overall health conditions of the area inhabited) of the people practising them.

9. The Council of Europe's co-operation is requested to organise international seminars on actual problems of mass sports for populations living in ecologically unfavourable areas, the subjects being the following:

9.1 Suiting physical activity to different sections of the population

9.2 The effective promotion of technology for mass sports.

10. The Council of Europe's assistance is also requested for scientific and practical workers in the field of mass sports at leading research, educational and health promotion centres of Europe.

11. We recommend the creation, under the Council of Europe's patronage, of a group of specialists to draw up programmes on public health improvement for populations which have suffered from these catastrophes, by means of mass sports.

12. The scientists of countries which have suffered from the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station accident address to the scientists and research teams in Europe a proposal for wide creative co-operation with the objective of working out effective medico-physical training technologies for bringing the population of these countries to a healthy state. Since the long-term effects of low-intensity radiation on the human organism are largely unknown, it will be a long-term project to assess the impact of physical activity.

V. Closing speech by Mr Leonid Khromenkov, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Sport and Physical Education of the Republic of Belarus

My friends,

These three days of hard work have gone by so fast, and now is the time to draw some conclusions. As representative of the host country, it is not my place to comment on the quality of the

organisation or indeed the work - I think that's up to you, and to the Sports Division of the Council of Europe. But I think that even at this stage I can state that this Seminar on Sport for All for Health has taken us one step along the road laid down at the international "Sport for All" Seminar held in Finland in 1993. It has enabled us to pool and develop the results of the scientific research carried out at European level under the distinguished direction of Professor Illka Vuori.

I am confident that the aim of this Seminar at Raubichi is in full accordance with the "Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society" adopted at the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in Lisbon last May. It also contributes to solving some of the problems raised at the XIIth European Sports Conference which took place only a few days ago.

It has enabled guests and Belorussians alike to exchange views on a matter which is fundamental to all our societies: health. We have just heard the reports of the working groups, and I hope that their conclusions will be widely published and heeded.

I would like to emphasise one point. I believe that, in conceiving the subject of the Seminar, the Council of Europe took into account the need to carry out scientific research on ways of strengthening the health of the populations affected by the Chernobyl disaster. The possibility of using sport to reinforce health in the wake of major natural or technological disasters, and the attempt to lay down the specification for appropriate physical exercise regimes, deserve everyone's attention irrespective of which continent they live in. This has been borne out by the participation of Dr Hideo Sasaki from Japan, who has informed us of his experience and his work in the aftermath of the tragic atomic bombing of his country.

We have listened attentively to papers by scientists from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus and have learned about the difficult conditions under which the affected populations live in the three countries ten years after Chernobyl. I would ask the Secretariat to give this problem a special place when drawing up the record of the Seminar for the Council of Europe. The Chernobyl catastrophe is not only a tragedy for the peoples of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus: it is a universal tragedy, and it would be a great wrong to futures generations to forget it and do nothing.

The working group leaders, as well as experts from many countries have repeatedly stressed the importance of organising further seminars on, for example, funding Sport for All, the development of sports clubs, and physical rehabilitation. Our Republic supports these proposals and it would be an honour for us to organise one of these seminars under the aegis of the Sports Division of the Council of Europe.

The organisers of the Seminar have tried not only to provide the best possible working conditions for the Seminar, but also to give you some idea of our country, its cultural and sporting past and present, and to provide you with an opportunity to meet us and discuss with us. Very soon now, some of you will be going home, returning to your families and your every-day preoccupations. I wish you a good journey and hope to see you again on Belorussian soil.

Sprint Seminar on Sport and the Law
25 - 26 October 1995, Paris, France

FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Seminar on Sport and the Law took place in Paris on 25 and 26 October 1995 on the theme "Settlement of disputes through court proceedings and/or through sports bodies". It was organised by the French Ministry for Youth and Sport in cooperation with the Council of Europe. The participants - some sixty lawyers - came from 35 European countries.

The lecturers chosen as well as the experience and professional profile of the participants - mostly persons directly dealing with the various situations and problems raised by the seminar - ensured an extremely fertile exchange of ideas.

The Seminar's main purpose was to inform and to contribute to the advancement of participants' views and thinking on the subject matter rather than to reach precise conclusions. This goal was achieved, in particular because most participating countries has sent back a questionnaire (sent out by the French authorities) giving comprehensive information on their national practice on the subject. This provided a solid basis for discussion.

After two days' discussion, the participants took note with interest of the concluding report presented by Dominique Rémy (France) and retained two proposals submitted respectively by the French and by the Dutch delegations for further consideration.

These proposals concern in short:

- further exploitation of the questionnaire and the comparative study of legal systems as they apply to sport, and strengthening contacts between representatives of States to improve mutual knowledge of the ways sports disputes are resolved in Europe (French proposal)

- the elaboration of a checklist of fundamental rights or legal principles to be taken into account by sports federations when they draft rules or regulations, as well as a description of procedural rules to apply in the settlement of disputes (Dutch proposal).

CONCLUSIONS

Settlement of disputes through court proceedings and/or through sports bodies: Mr Dominique REMY: Head of the Sport Regulation and Financing Department of the Ministry of Youth and Sport (FRANCE)

Is it possible to sum up two such days of lectures and discussions? Furthermore, can this be done with complete objectiveness and detachment from one's national context? Possibly not; this summary must therefore be taken only for what it is, a tentative personal overview based on the abundant material presented by the various participants, which each person can and certainly will piece together differently. Let us say that these are the hastily rearranged notes of a moderately

attentive listener. With the same chemical components very different molecules can be formed, and we have been plentifully supplied with molecules over these two days.
I find that at the close of its second day devoted to settlement of disputes in the sports world, our seminar, attended by experts from the States Parties to the Council of Europe Cultural Convention and held under the aegis of that organisation, has enabled us to address what is both a common and a topical problem. The seminar was intended to provide us with common tools and references; it may have helped to reconcile viewpoints, which would be a fortunate though not absolutely necessary bonus.

I think it should be reiterated at the outset, as some speakers have pointed out, that certainly in countries like France and Italy but probably also in others there is an impulsion towards the court, perhaps more than towards the law. There is a demand for universal legal values, and these are embodied at least emblematically in the European Convention on Human Rights. It is no longer possible, even in areas signposted by long-standing precedent, to disregard the references, for instance, to Article 6 of the Convention. Mr GARRONE of the Council of Europe said at the opening of the seminar that he considered this provision applicable to at least part of sports litigation. More than a trend among lawyers, there is the idea that somewhere universal values really must be reflected in universal procedures, and everyone knows that liberal values are intimately linked with the basic concepts of legal procedures. This was the idea put to the informal meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport, gathered together under the auspices of the Council of Europe, by the French Minister for Youth and Sport in April 1994: *it is permissible to question the validity of sports federations' prerogatives when they fail to comply with the general principles of law recognised by states like ours, as for example the presumption of innocence or the rights of defence, not to mention the disciplinary aspects. These principles, so essential to the operation of democratic societies, are too often ignored in the sports world.*

Sport will be increasingly affected by this simultaneous impulsion towards the court and towards universal procedures. We tend to reason according to the forms of national law, in some respects unsuited to the resolution of issues raised by the transnational character of sport. Certain legal entities, international sports federations and persons or bodies answerable to them, are elusive, able to relocate and take their choice of law without any change in their structures, management, etc. We have been accustomed, some of us for centuries, to a confrontation between court and state within a sometimes contentious but at least stable relationship.

Considering the attention paid by the press to the phenomenon (often concentrating more on this particular area than others, as Professor ILESIC remarked), and the fact that the colossal financial interests sometimes make the contest less unequal, we have to acknowledge this demand for formalisation of sport dispute settlement procedures and accordingly ask ourselves which direction any necessary change might take.

LEGAL CULTURE AND ACCULTURATION

Has the seminar given us insight in this respect? To exaggerate slightly, can the juxtaposition of thirty-five different types of legal experience yield, not a common opinion, which was of course not purpose of the comparison, but a common legal culture, a common perception of a whole array of problems and solutions?

Few subjects could have offered a better immediate chance of achieving this than the one chosen by the Council of Europe. Had we debated the pecuniary responsibility of sports federations in the organisation of competitions, I doubt whether each of us could have come away with such a store of ideas, above and beyond enhanced general knowledge.

A seminar like the present one presupposes that legal acculturation can be deemed capable of succeeding. Its success also presupposes that the tree, ie the receiving legal system, is compatible with the graft.

In sport, and especially in our sphere, such acculturation is not just possible but perfectly natural because the very nature of sport inevitably raises comparable if not identical problems in all countries. The train of logic is virtually irrefutable:

If there is to be sport, and not just physical activity, there must be competition. There can be no competition without a rule for grading the competitors. Thus there are two requirements: an institution must lay down the rule, ie not only the rule of the sport but more generally the rules of competition (standards to be met by the grounds where matches are held, date and time of fixtures, etc), and an institution must enforce the rule (referees on the field, sports commissions for other types of rules, etc). Professor ILESIC's written contribution featured a quote from Professor ALAPHILIPPE dating from 1992 and illustrating the profoundly legal nature of sports activity, and yesterday Professor COLLOMB noted that *"sports are in a way subject to justice even before being taken into consideration by the state legal system"* because *"the sports world is in itself profoundly legal"*. And, to cap it all, since there is but one rule by which to determine who is better, *"higher, swifter, stronger"* (not a superlative but a comparative; best is only by comparison to others), this institution by definition can only exist as a single exemplar for a given territorial level.

This fact is necessarily universal; consequently, even before any acculturation process takes place, legislators are under the same constraint and face essentially similar problems. Taking some examples from another continent, I do not believe that France and the United States can be suspected of having followed each other's lead for their sports legislation. Yet in a comparable situation where conventional sports federations co-exist with other federations whose active members are grouped according to non-sport interests - eg as students, service personnel or disabled - American law establishes the same distinction as French law between their respective functions: the Americans refer to them as *national governing bodies* and *amateur sports organisation*, the French as "governing federations" and "interest federations". Two other examples in the same transatlantic register concerning professional sport and therefore only marginally relevant nevertheless clearly demonstrate the broadening of the issues: they relate to the problems over conflict between sport organisation and law of competition. On that score, Professor COCCIA amply demonstrated to us by the impressive digest of litigation contained in his written contribution that the relevant problems were encountered in six European countries; they also occur in the USA. Likewise, there is at present one club which contests the federation's single merchandising contract by alleging that it constitutes a breach of free competition on either side of the Atlantic; this is known as the ADIDAS case here and the "Dallas Cowboys" baseball case over there.

Disputes arising from sports activity are thus bound to be very comparable in all countries, as Professor REAL-FERRER said in concluding his statement: the inevitable recurrence of disciplinary bodies, statutory disputes, litigation over the application of match organisation rules (matches lost by withdrawal, etc) should logically indicate a certain convergence. Obviously, as is plain from the results of the questionnaire we answered, the role of national justice in reviewing decisions varies greatly, and so does the competent court where choice is possible. It can act in a capacity external to the dispute or on the other hand assume full jurisdiction over it, concern itself with procedure or substance too, and so on. Professor KARAQUILLO even showed us how in certain cases the court can turn to the sports body by giving it a judicial task of conciliation. This brings us nearer to the diversity of the national legal situations. But many, perhaps all, lecturers stressed the diversity of these "sports disputes", of which Professor COCCIA gave an extensive overview and outlined not one but several typologies.

Therein lies the full interest of the pre-litigation phases, whose concatenation was explained to us (as the "federative channel" by Professor REAL-FERRER, or "internal appeal procedures" in French law, followed by recourse to conciliation or external review then referral to the national justice system). Mutual inspiration is possible, and furthermore already exists. In the years preceding the French law of 13 July 1992 which established conciliation is sport, there was a certain agitation among those interested in the subject in France. The law of 16 July 1984, by repealing an unenforced provision of the earlier law, had sounded the knell of an arbitration function for the Olympic Committee, thus rejecting a possible foreign model (Belgium and Luxembourg, as several principal or incidental speakers reminded us; we also learned from the Polish delegate that the same applied in Poland). The Conseil d'Etat was then asked for a report, which advocated setting up along Spanish lines (as understood by French jurists before Professor REAL-FERRER explained to us in his statement that CEDD decisions were not judicial but administrative) a Higher Sports Disciplinary Commission as a specialised administrative court. Colloquies raised the question "Which judge for sport?", and a bill which had come under discussion in Parliament even set out to empower the Minister for Sport to set aside sports federation measures deemed unlawful. However, the bill did not survive the change of government.

Thus the "Spanish model" was eventually rejected by the government and a different solution emerged at the instigation of a parliamentarian wishing to table an "anti-bureaucratic" amendment. This debate took place in France in 1991-92. It has now calmed down since there is comparative unanimity regarding conciliation and especially the concrete application thereof by the Olympic Committee and its conciliators (for solutions are not provided by the law, but by the women and men who bring laws to life). No-one better than Professor KARAQUILLO, chairing the French Olympic Committee's conference of conciliators in addition to his academic activity, could have itemised the machinery and reasoning of French-style conciliation. Attention should nevertheless be drawn to the influence which the perception of practice in neighbouring countries had in the debate. Let it be said in addition that the discussants did not have access, as we shall have in a few months, to the records of this seminar amplified by the replies to the Council of Europe questionnaire which were drafted by experts from 35 countries.

"SPORTS LAW"

We are talking about disputes which in many cases occur within organised groups between certain of their members over rules adopted by the group itself. Should we regard these rules as law and the decisions ruling on their application as decisions of justice? Let us note, as Professor COLLOMB asked us to do in his introduction, the "formal dissymmetry" described as inevitable by Professor COCCIA, or should we say the "judicious caution", inherent in a seminar title formulated "Settlement of disputes through court proceedings and/or through sports bodies" rather than "State justice and sports justice". The lectures, however, frequently discarded this reserve and used the foregoing expressions. Caution on that score is not new either.

Saint Augustine fifteen centuries ago and Kelsen this century invoked the same metaphor and denied, though for opposite reasons, the possibility of law emerging otherwise than from statutory authorisation. This is something of the sentiment expressed by Professor COLLOMB in saying that sport cannot form an alien enclave within the aggregate society in terms of dignity and liberty.

Some legal systems accept more readily than others the retention of private justice systems, of which arbitration is precisely the hard core. The permanence of a partly transnational law of non-state origin, the *lex mercatoria*, unquestionably accounts for the unrivalled extensiveness of arbitration in commercial law and the law of international trade, as Professors ILESIC and COCCIA pointed out. Still on our continent arbitration, though of course lawful, is subject to the control of "state" justice, as several speakers reminded us and, it might be added, an institution does not compromise with one of its members under the same conditions as two parties to a contract. The question of the lawfulness of the arbitration clause thus becomes crucial, like that of the lawfulness

of the clause waiving referral to the courts. It is clear that while ordinary law allows both arrangements, the law of sports institutions is recognised by the state at least for practical purposes if not totally. This is exactly the situation in Swiss law as Mr J-P ROCHAT said in his concluding expression of personal conviction, supported by practical examples referring in particular to the organisation of the Atlanta Games, that sports arbitration is destined to develop. This is the kind of recognition invoked by Professor REAL-FERRER, together with Professor COCCIA, in the part of his lecture advocating its general application subject to limitations which he specified, pointing out that it retained an admittedly minor place in the Spanish system alongside the disciplinary and electoral areas.

According to the results of our questionnaire (II f), this is not the predominant situation in Europe. Nor is it at all the case here in France as other impediments drawn from the rules of public law preclude recourse to judicial arbitration. This is heightened by the doubts which certain representatives, particularly those of Belgium and Austria, expressed regarding the independence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport, to be countered by Professor KARAQUILLO with the argument that if a state-appointed judge can be independent vis-à-vis the state, the same may apply to the one appointed by the sports institutions.

Yet it must be acknowledged that straightforward recognition of "sports justice" by the State is often difficult, because it is hard for the state not to claim the right to have its courts verify the conformity with its own legal order of rules originating in the sports movement and applied by its private justice, and furthermore because the actual procedures are not always equal to the issues at stake. It is striking that several speakers, in particular Professors KARAQUILLO and COLLOMB, used the terms "oversight" or "verification" of the decisions of federal bodies responsible for the settlement of disputes. Professor COCCIA drew a distinction in this respect between "private legal order" and "legal order of the sovereign state", conceding that sport had the first characteristic but not the second.

In applying exclusively sport-derived rules, the sport arbitration machinery guarantees fair and independent settlement of disputes, which perhaps accounts for the fact that all but one of the completed questionnaires mention the impossibility for a court to deal with such an issue proprio motu (II a) and even, as Mr J-P ROCHAT reminded us, that the Court of Arbitration for Sport refuses jurisdiction over such disputes. Professor COCCIA elaborated on and explained this remark; Professor ILESIC demonstrated the foundation of the refusal in the state court's lack of competence *ratione materiae* for game rules. But as soon as we leave the playing-field and consider the issues of power within sport institutions, their behaviour and structures may diverge from our legal criteria: sometimes the distinction between executive and disciplinary functions vanishes (contrary to the principle of *nemo judex in causa sua*), the procedures themselves may be mishandled so much that the respondents are not heard (contrary to the principle of *audi alteram partem*), and time factors cannot always satisfactorily account for these shortcomings. Thus the law must occasionally act as tutor, not by expounding procedure at length but by proposing or even imposing procedural models complying with these principles. This was the gist of a reply by Mr ROCHAT to a question from a participant on the extension of appeal to the CAS.

The European Anti-Doping Convention, concluded under Council of Europe auspices but, I stress, not universally ratified, forms an example of positive law, *binding law*, concerning procedures as it contains an Article 7 requiring inter alia that there should be disciplinary procedures "applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected persons", who are enumerated.

LAW OF SPORTS INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW

The latent question, nevertheless clearly expressed over these two days, which seems to pervade the law applied to sport is not the sports world's penetration by legality but rather observance of

the rules whose existence is accepted throughout Europe and embodied by such instruments as the European Convention on Human Rights: respect for the rights of the defence, publication of regulations, application of general rules to specific cases, etc. Yesterday morning Mr RAVAZZOLO stressed that the subject of law, the sports participant, is indistinguishable from the citizen and retains the citizen's rights.
This difficulty is not purely legal but also procedural: the interests at stake in a sports dispute are often so slight in pecuniary terms (but so great in symbolic and personal terms for those concerned), and the procedures so long by comparison with a sporting career as some speakers pointed out, that it would usually be of small advantage to institute proceedings. Yet as Mr RAVAZZOLO said, sport fulfils a social need which means that everyone in fact holds a true subjective right to engage in it. Moreover, a judge, lost in an unfamiliar universe whose very terms ("umpire"!) do not mean the same as in his own parlance, does not necessarily have the political means to impose what he regards as the "legally correct" situation.

When a judge considers that a restriction applied to the employment of naturalised players by a federation - for entirely non-racist and altogether respectable reasons, furthermore - infringes French law, he **sets aside** the regulations in question. But what can the judge do if all clubs decide to continue applying the rule because in their view it secures balance and thus the interests of competition? Nothing at all. This is what Professor COLLOMB explained to us by adverting to cases of ineffectiveness in the law applied to sport.

The judge's maladjustment and helplessness when faced with the rules of sports institutions obviously recur more forcefully still at continental or international level. Here, where a state-appointed judge no longer has any direct competence for all aspects of the problem, the most powerful international federations (the most powerful of all having been identified by Mr Ole BORCH and also by the Greek and Maltese representatives) enjoy a form of extraterritoriality according to Professor REAL-FERRER, an expression to which the Austrian representative objected. The fact remains that they may literally exempt themselves from the law. This is moreover the consideration which prompted the Maltese delegate to suggest establishing an international administrative court dealing with sport.

The penetration of the sports world by the law can therefore be achieved only through adaptation of the law and the judge, with the foundation of a Court of Arbitration for Sport by the International Olympic Committee. Mr ROCHAT's statement on this subject clearly showed us how the sports movement, while securing the state judge's recognition, is quite capable, if so inclined, of evolving settlement procedures (I might have said "judicial procedures") perfectly in keeping with our canons. The setting up of a Court shows that our common legal values have begun to be accommodated, and that the sports institutions of their own accord have undertaken at least a partial renewal - albeit from the top - of their internal structures. Many of those who made presentations or comments identified arbitration as this meeting-point between sports institutions and national law.

Our concerns were doubtless centred chiefly on the national level and the disputes under consideration were for the most part national. However, as Mr Ole BORCH or Professor REAL-FERRER said, a sizeable proportion of the litigation involves transnational disputes, ie athletes or sports groupings of a given country challenge decisions taken by sports federations based in another country. In addition to a recent case of a French football club versus the UEFA before the court at Berne, you will remember those of a Swiss athlete versus the IAAF before the British courts or a British Formula 1 team challenging the FISA international motor sport federation before the French court. Here the "state" court often appears as a factor of uncertainty or even unpredictability, according to Mr BORCH. Once again, only a common perception of these problems can help bring about sone degree of continental uniformity. Professor ILESIC went further than anyone else by ending with the call for an international convention to regulate sports arbitration.

CONCLUSION

After such a productive seminar intended to provide us with tools I believe that the conclusions, which cannot lay claim to be any more exhaustive than the foregoing summary, should necessarily bear on the tools themselves.
The first of these was the questionnaire in preparation for the seminar, designed to advance our mutual information and still requiring fine adjustment. So many diverse situations underlie each of the "Yes-No" answers! The names of the persons who completed the questionnaires tell us whom to contact for the details still outstanding.

The second tool is the seminar itself, or rather its aftermath; it has raised many issues which now have to be clarified. We cannot be content to formulate them and go no further. It is certainly to be hoped that such a meeting will have a sequel and that the new member states of Central and Eastern Europe may find support in the SPRINT programme with a view to improving our mutual information on these questions through their participation.

Appendix 1

Synthesis of questionnaire answers
(35 answers)

The member countries of the Committee for Sports Development (CDDS) of the council of Europe were forwarded a questionnaire designed to gather the information necessary to better understand the diversity of the national legal situations with respect to the resolution of conflicts in the field of sports in Europe in preparation for the Seminar on Sports and the Law to be held on october 25 and 26.

Thirty five countries replied within the deadline indicated (list attached).

The summary of all of the responses does not claim to be exhaustive. However, it provides an important overview of the situation as of October 1995 in 35 European countries.

We thank those national representatives (list attached) whose replies allowed the preparation of the summary for their invaluable cooperation.

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS

a) Does your country have legislation specifically on sport?

°yes : 19 countries

AUT BEL BLR CRO ESP FIN
FRA GRE ISL ITA LIT LUX
NOR POL POR ROM RUS SUI TUR

°no : 16 countries

ALB BUL CYP DEN EST GBR GER
HUN LAT MLT MOL NED SLO SVK
SWE TCH

COUNTRY	*Reference law*
ALB	A draft law on sports has been completed; it should be approved by parliament next year
BLR	The Law on Physical Culture and Sports of June 18, 1994
CRO	The Law of 1992
ESP	The Law on Sports of October 15, 1990
FIN	The Law on Sports of 1980
FRA	The Law of July 16, 1984 regarding the organisation and promotion of physical and sports activities
GRE	Law No. 75/1975 on the fundamental principles and directly concerning sports (high-level sports, extracurricular sports, justice, etc.)
ISL	The Law on Sports of 1939
ITA	The Law on the Sports Organization of February 16, 1942
LIT	The Law on Sports of Lithuania (It will be finally adopted by parliament in the next several weeks)
LUX	The Law on Physical Education and Sports of March 26, 1976
POL	The Law on Physical Culture of July 3, 1994
POR	The Law on the basis of the Sports System of January 13, 1990
RUS	The fundamentals Law on Physical Culture and Sports of 1993, and a decree of the President of the Federation of 1994
SUI	The Federal Law of March 17, 1972 encouraging gymnastics and sports

b) Is there a distinction between civil and administrative courts, or between civil and other kinds of courts?

ºyes : 24	ºno : 10
AUT BEL CRO CYP ESP FIN FRA GBR GER GRE EST HUN ITA LUX NED NOR POL POR ROM RUS SLO SWE SUI TUR	ALB BUL DEN ISL LAT LIT MLT MOL SVK TCH

c) Is there specific legislation for the settlement of sports disputes?

ºyes : 5	ºno : 29
ESP FRA* GRE NOR TUR	ALB AUT BEL BLR BUL CYP CRO DEN EST FIN GBR GER ISL ITA LAT LIT LUX MLT MOL NED POL POR ROM RUS SLO SVK SWE SUI TCH

* Article 19 of the Law of July 16, 1984 (preliminary conciliation)

II. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

a) Can a dispute concerning a decision of a referee/umpire on the application of the rules of the game be referred to a court?

ºyes : 4	ºno : 31
AUT BEL (Tribunal correctionnel) BUL SLO	ALB BLR CRO CYP DEN ESP EST FIN FRA GBR GER GRE HUN ISL ITA LAT LIT LUX MLT MOL NED* NOR POL POR ROM RUS SUI SVK SWE TCH TUR

* In the Netherlands, a decision dated August 1, 1991 established the basis for the case law. The judge felt that the decision of a football (soccer) referee to stop a match 8 minutes before the end of regulation time was illegal. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision as only a referee during a game has the authority to reach a decision applying the rules of the game.

b) 1. Can a dispute concerning a decision which itself relates to rules governing sport be referred to a court?

ºyes : 19	ºno : 16
Civil Court : AUT FIN GER LUX NED* NOR Administrative Court : CYP FRA GRE ITA POL POR no specify : BEL ESP GBR RUS SLO SVK SWE	ALB BLR BUL CRO DEN EST HUN ISL LAT LIT MLT MOL ROM SUI TCH TUR

In Cyprus, Greece and Poland, disputes first go before an internal body of the sports movement, and then may be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court.

* Depending on the case, in The Netherlands, various courts may hear the dispute, i.e., a civil court or a criminal court. For example, a football (soccer) player is fully liable when he attacks and strikes an opponent (Supreme Court, August 28, 1991). However, the same player may be sued either before a criminal court for abuse or before a disciplinary body of the federation in question.

2. Can a dispute concerning a disciplinary decision be referred to a court?

°yes : 20	°no : 12
Civil Court : AUT BUL FIN GER LUX* MLT NED NOR SWE Administrative Court: CYP FRA GRE ITA no specify: BEL CRO EST POR SLO SVK TCH	ALB BLR DEN HUN ISL LAT LIT MOL POL ROM RUS TUR

* In Luxembourg, an emergency judge on February 18, 1988 ordered the cancellation of a suspension issued by the Luxembourg Bow Federation against Jeanne Goergen for having violated defense rules.

3. Can a dispute concerning a decision relating to the constitution of a sports federation be referred to a court?

°yes : 23	°no : 10
Civil Court: AUT BUL FIN FRA GBR GER GRE ISL* ITA MLT NED NOR Administrative Court: CYP ITA POL POR SVK no specify: BEL EST HUN LAT LUX SLO SWE	ALB BLR CRO DEN LIT MOL ROM RUS TCH TUR

* At the beginning on 1985 in Iceland, a wrestler missed doping tests and was suspended from all sports activities for 18 months. The wrestler claimed that he was not a member of any sports club and provided as proof a discussion he had had 6 months before during a training session in which he had said he did not want to be counted as the member of the club. After the suspension was ordered, he brought a case before the civil court of Reykjavik. The case then went before the Supreme Court which stated that only written proof could be accepted.

4. Can a dispute concerning the relationship between sport and its economic or social environment be referred to a court?

°yes : 30	°no : 4
AUT BEL BLR BUL CYP CRO DEN ESP EST FIN FRA GBR GER GRE HUN ISL ITA LUX LIT MLT MOL NOR NED POL POR ROM RUS SLO SWE TCH	ALB LAT SVK TUR

Example: Dispute concerning an employment contract

COUNTRY	*Court in question*	*Reference law*
ESP	Labour Court	
FIN	Civil Court	The Law on employment
FRA	Labour Dispute Body	General law
LIT	Civil Court	The Labour Law
POR	Labour Court	
TCH	Civil Court	The Labour Law

c) Has a court ever, either directly or indirectly, imposed the application of a rule drawn up by a sports federation?

yes : 15

Civil Court:
FIN FRA*[1] MLT NED NOR
Administrative Court:
GRE*[2] ITA SVK
no specify:
AUT ESP GBR GER LUX MOL POR

°no : 17

ALB BUL CYP CRO DEN EST
HUN ISL LAT LIT POL ROM
SLO SWE SUI TCH TUR

*[1] In France, the Supreme Court held that the National Professional Football Charter "was the equivalent" of a collective bargaining agreement.

*[2] In Greece, a decision of the Higher Council for the Resolution of Sports Disputes (ASEAD) concerning the application of the rules of a sports federation has been brought before the Supreme Administrative Court; that court is deciding whether it would apply the regulations developed by the sports federations.

d) Are there principles of basic procedure, particularly the respect of the rights of the defense (or to equivalent : due process of law etc), which are applicable to procedures established in sports bodies ?

°yes : 27

ALB AUT BEL CYP CRO DEN
ESP FIN FRA GER GRE ISL ITA LUX
MLT MOL NED NOR POL
POR ROM RUS SLO SVK SWE
SUI TUR

°no : 6

BLR BUL EST LAT LIT TCH

e) Does your ordinary law recognise arbitration as lawful?

°yes : 31

AUT BEL BUL CRO DEN ESP
EST FIN FRA GBR GER GRE
ISL ITA LAT LIT LUX MLT MOL
NED NOR POL POR ROM RUS
SLO SVK SWE SUI TCH TUR

°no : 1

ALB

COUNTRY	*Reference Laws*
BEL	art 1676-1723 of the Judicial Code
FIN	The Law on Arbitration Procedure, 46/February 4, 1928
FRA	Art 2059 of the Civil Code, however, Art 2061 of the civil Code states that "an arbitration clause is null and void if not provided otherwise by law"
GER	art 1025 of the Civil Procedure Code
GRE	art 867 of the Civil Procedure Code
LUX	art 1003-1028 of the Civil Procedure Code
POL	art 697 of the Civil Procedure Code

f) 1. Do the rules of sports bodies provide for an optional or compulsory referral of disputes to pre-litigation conciliation bodies?

°yes : 17

AUT BEL BUL CRO DEN ESP
EST FIN GBR GER ITA NOR
POL ROM RUS SVK TCH

°no : 15

ALB BLR CYP FRA GRE ISL
LAT POR LIT LUX MLT MOL
NED SLO TUR

Does your positive law consider these rules providing for the referral of disputes to pre-litigation conciliation bodies as lawful?

°yes : 20

AUT BEL BUL CYP CRO ESP
GBR GER HUN ITA LUX MOL
NED NOR POL POR ROM RUS
SVK TCH

°no : 7

ALB BLR EST FIN FRA ISL LAT

2. Do the rules of sports bodies include clauses requiring the waiver of the right to refer disputes to a court?

°yes : 16

AUT BEL DEN FIN GBR GER GRE ITA LUX MLT MOL NED ROM SLO SUI SVK

°no : 17

ALB BLR BUL CYP CRO ESP EST FRA* HUN ISL LAT LIT POL POR RUS TCH TUR

* These clauses only exist for certain international sports federations which have their headquarters in France.

Are these clauses lawful?

°yes : 8

AUT CRO DEN GER MOL POL ROM SVK

°no : 15

ALB BEL CYP ESP FIN FRA GRE ISL ITA LAT LUX NED NOR POR SUI

g) Can an appeal be brought before a court against the decisions of arbitration?

°yes : 24

AUT BEL BUL CYP CRO ESP EST FRA* GBR GER GRE ISL ITA LUX MOL NED NOR POL POR ROM RUS SLO SUI SVK

°no : 8

ALB BLR DEN LAT LIT SWE TCH TUR

* In France, an arbitration award in and of itself may only be executed by force if it has received the exequatur of a judge (art 1477 of the New Code of Civil Procedure).

h) Are there areas, apart from sport, in which it is impossible to refer a dispute to a court?

°yes : 11

BLR ESP FIN FRA* GBR LAT POL NOR SWE TCH

°no : 15

ALB AUT BEL BUL EST GER GRE ISL LUX MLT MOL NED POR ROM SLO SVK

* In France, under administrative law, it is not possible to bring a case before a court for internal matters and for disciplinary actions in schools and in the army.

List of countries who replied to the questionnaire

COUNTRY	CODE
ALBANIA	ALB
AUSTRIA	AUT
BELARUS	BLR
BELGIUM	BEL
BULGARIA	BUL
CROATIA	CRO
CYPRUS	CYP
CZECH REPUBLIC	TCH
DENMARK	DEN
ESTONIA	EST
FINLAND	FIN
FRANCE	FRA
GERMANY	GER
GREECE	GRE
HUNGARY	HUN
ICELAND	ISL
ITALY	ITA
LATVIA	LAT
LITHUANIA	LIT
LUXEMBOURG	LUX
MALTA	MLT
MOLDOVA	MOL
NORWAY	NOR
POLAND	POL
PORTUGAL	POR
ROMANIA	ROM
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUS
SLOVAKIA	SVK
SLOVENIA	SLO
SPAIN	ESP
SWEDEN	SWE
SWITZERLAND	SUI
THE NETHERLANDS	NED
TURKEY	TUR
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR

Sprint Seminar on Sport for People with Disabilities
2-4 November 1995, Bratislava, Slovakia

Summary Report and Conclusions

I Summary Report by the Representative of the CDDS, Dr Pavel Belšan, Czech Republic.

This evaluation of the proceedings and outcome of the seminar concerns four basic areas:

1 Programme and organisation of the seminar

2 Lecturing participants and their contribution to the outcomes of the seminar.

3 Urgent problems.

4 Suggestions and recommendations for the future strategy of the Council of Europe's CDDS.

1 Programme and organisation of the seminar

The Seminar was organised very carefully with the appropriate conditions created for the participants and with the selection of experienced lecturers from countries where the system of care for the disabled has been introduced long ago and successfully carried out. The contents of the seminar corresponded with the timely needs of the new countries with regard to the application of sport in all its forms for the benefit of disabled people. In this respect a major setback was caused by the fact that some delegates did not know about the existence of the Charter as such and did not know its recommendations and principles. Consequently their reports about the current situation of the problem in their own countries were influenced by this fact. It is also worth commenting that some delegates did not have enough information and knowledge about the Council of Europe, its structure, role and functions as well as about its political mission.

During the course of the conference another major setback occurred, namely the rather low ability to communicate in foreign languages of some delegates. This was an overwhelming phenomenon, which was partly compensated by the work of very professional interpreters. For this reason it was also necessary to translate into Russian.

CDDS should in my opinion issue the rules containing the instructions for maximally stabilised system of nomination of delegates in addition to other recommendations in the sense that each delegate must be equipped with exact and right information as a condition for the functioning of managing activities of CDDS.

Some speeches made an impression of presenting pure subjective opinion without respect and understanding all existing circumstances. The role of CDDS should be in outlining the exact guidelines, which would bring univocal and exact information. This is a task for the organiser of such an event.

In principle it is necessary to formulate a specific organisational approach to the given problem. To overcome language difficulties, which is not easy to manage in a short time, it would help to work out a written report based on an agreed draft. A similar attempt has been made by the Clearing House for Bratislava by working out a questionnaire, which some of the countries did not answer.

2 Lecturing participants and their contribution to the outcomes of the seminar.

All assigned lecturers have fulfilled their task perfectly. They have shown not only professional knowledge, but also long term and extensive practical experience. They have contributed decisively to the success of the seminar and its conclusions. Programme of lecturing has been successfully coordinated by Mr Vladimir Grieger, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Seminar and by Mme Renée Gautron from the Secretariat of the CDDS, who was present.

3 Urgent problems.

The seminar has defined the most urgent problems as follows:

a) Sport for the disabled is placed differently in the structure of sport. In some cases top level sport is given the highest priority, in other cases sport for all is preferred and the function of sport as a means of social rehabilitation of the handicapped, their integration in the society and functional compensation is neglected.

b) Sport for the disabled is regarded by the society as a whole as an extravaganza of the handicapped and not as an integral part of the social care for the disabled citizens.

c) It turns out that the application of the sport for the disabled requires a complex structure of management and coordination, training of specialists, preparation of programmes, necessary scientific research for the improvement of the current state and the involvement of government and non-government organisations in coordinated activities to solve the existing problems.

4 Suggestions and recommendations for the future strategy of the Council of Europe's CDDS.

The CDDS representative recommends:

- that sport for the disabled be regarded as a priority in the activity of CDDS;
- member countries be committed to this pledge, because it is an important part of the democratisation and humanisation of the society in the process of the political, social and economic transformation;
- that a standing commission of CDDS be created composed of the specialists nominated by the member countries and selected in a competition;
- to find a way for the entry and following integration of the SPRINT countries into the structures and activity of the Council of Europe and the CDDS;
- to apply at the same time the inventory of basic documents of the Council of Europe
- to present the list of respective documents according to their specialisation and how to get access to them through the Clearing House;
- to consider the possibility of making an inventory of the documents for the delegates of SPRINT countries with the following contents:
  - political role of the Council of Europe,

- importance and application of the documents adopted,
- the organisational structure of the Council of Europe,
- conditions and possibility of member countries' participation etc.

These suggestions are an important factor for the acceleration of active participation of the SPRINT countries in the activities of the CDDS.

The CDDS Representative proposes:

- to consider the possibility to put this topic on the agenda of the next conference of the Ministers responsible for Sport;
- to stress the necessity of integration of the sport for the disabled into the sphere of social care in each country, because it is the area, which is closely observed by the European Union as a condition for the integration for new countries into the EU;
- because of the low level of language competence of the SPRINT countries, to find ways to abolish the language barrier of these countries.

II Conclusions Adopted by the Seminar Participants

- the seminar was very successful in collecting new information about the situation of adapted physical activity in the countries taking part and the summary of the pre-questionnaire consists of valuable information and statistics: appendix 1.
- the presentations of the speakers from seven European countries and the practical demonstrations of sports for disabled people can be used to broaden the sports culture in Europe in the near future.
- the seminar requests that the Sprint activities of the Council of Europe be continued, and stresses the following needs:

a) some countries need help to make national translations of the "European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled persons" and also for building up better contacts inside the countries for making the charter known in their sports administration.
b) some of the countries could establish their own national "liaison" organisations, and the Council of Europe could help in these countries.
c) the Clearing House should collect all new data and statistics by publishing new information will help member countries to go forward in the area of sports for disabled persons.
d) there should be good information exchange between the Council of Europe and the European Union and sports organisations, such as ENGSO, in the new situation.
e) bilateral seminars should be developed to meet especially the needs of those countries which have strongest needs for foreign experts or know-how from abroad.

Appendix 1

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES TO THE EUROPEAN A.P.A. - QUESTIONNAIRE
September 1995

1a. What sports organisations for the disabled are there and how many members do the organisations have ?

Austria:	2 organisations, about 6000 + members
Belarus:	3 organisations, ?
Bulgaria:	4 organisations, about 4200 members
Croatia:	1 organisation, ?
Cyprus:	2 organisations, about 400 members
Germany:	2 organisations, about 260000 members
Hungary:	5 organisations, about 20000 members
Latvia:	7 organisations, about 1800 members
Lithuania:	5 organisations, about 9000 members (Sp.01)
Poland:	5 organisations, about 29000 members
Romania:	1 organisation, about 9900 members
Russia:	4 organisations, about 30000 + members
Slovakia:	6 organisations, about 12000 members?
Slovenia:	1 organisation, ?
Ukraine:	2 organisations, ?

1b. Other organisations providing sports for the disabled ?

Only in Poland and Hungary there are some other organisations providing sports for the disabled, but the local sports administrations do not organize sports for the disabled.

2. Which body is responsible for coordinating adapted physical activity ?

- Austria:	Austrian Handisport Association *(Österreichischer Behindertensportverband)*
- Belarus:	Sports Committee of the Republic of Belarus
- Bulgaria:	Bulgarian Sports Federation for people with disabilities and Sports Committee
- Croatia:	Croatian Association for Sports and Recreation for people with disabilities, Hatzova ul. 14/1, 41000 Zagreb
- Cyprus:	Special Olympic Committee of Cyprus, PO Box 590, Nicosia
- Germany:	German Handisport Association (*Deutscher Behinderten-Sportverband*) and other public organisations.
- Hungary:	National Office for Physical Education and Sports, Budapest 1054, Hold u.1
- Latvia:	Latvian Sports Department & Latvian Paralympic Committee
- Lithuania:	Lithuanian State Sports Department, Lithuanian Paralympic Committee
- Poland:	State Sports and Tourism Administration, Council of Sports for the Disabled, Warszawa, ul. Swietokrzyska 12
Republic:	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
- Romania:	*Federatia Romana A Sportului Pentru Handicapati*, str. Vasile Conta 16, sector 2, 70139 Bucarest
- Russia:	The State Committee on Physical Culture and Tourism
- Slovakia:	Slovak Paralympic Committee, Junacka 12, 82380 Bratislava
- Slovenia:	Slovenian Association for Sports and Recreation for Handicapped People, 41000 Zagreb, Hatzova ul. 14/1
- Ukraine:	Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs of Ukraine, Str. Esplanadnaya 42, 252023 KYIV

3. Do you have a national Paralympic Committee and does it work with mentally retarded as well?

Four countries do have a national Paralympic Committee (Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Hungary), and 1 or 2 are under establishment (Belarus, Russia?). The solution in other countries varies, but if the country has only one sports organisation for the disabled, then there is no need for separate paralympic committee. In Slovakia and Hungary, the Paralympic Committee does also include the mentally retarded and in Hungary they also have a Paralympic Foundation for having funds for activities.

4. What role do the government ad educational authorities have in adapted physical activity?

Usually coordination, funding, legislation and also teacher training with the universities (educating the experts) and in some countries dissemination of A.P.A.-information.

5. How much did the sports organisations for the disabled receive in state public grants and subsidies in 1994 and what percentage of the total sports budget is this using DEM:

- Austria	838980	DEM	?
- Belarus:	121556	DEM	5,0 %
- Bulgaria	16350	DEM	?
- Croatia:	?		?
- Cyprus:	28436	DEM	1,0 %
- Czech Rep.	412151	DEM	3,0 %
- Germany	6000000	DEM	?
- Hungary:	107967	DEM	0,2 %
- Latvia:	8033	DEM	0,8 %
- Lithuania:	184834	DEM	2,5 %
- Poland:	682464	DEM	?
- Romania	11117	DEM	0,02 %
- Russia:	?		?
- Slovakia:	342120	DEM	4,2 %
- Slovenia:	71000	DEM	8,5 %
- Ukraine:	238008	DEM	?

6. Does your government subsidise research in sport for people with disabilities. How much and what is the proportion?

About half of the countries do have some funds for adapted physical activity research from their governments, but the data was not very exact. Lithuania gets 4% of the sports research funds for APA-research, in Russia 3 million roubles, in Hungary a project of hydrotherapy for children with dyslexia and discalculia, in Slovenia 48300 DEM and in many countries no research funds.

7. Expectations regarding the seminar and wish to make a presentation

Latvia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Germany, Slovakia and Belarus will have a presentation. The expectations are as listed below:

- Ideas on sport development for the disabled in Europe
- Recommendation-document regarding the further development of sport for the disabled

- Scientific research results, new methods and programmes, diagnostics of disabled athletes, new special equipment, etc. (Belarus)
- Responsibilities of NGOs (recommendations for governments).

This means that we have to evaluate the usefulness of the European Charter for Sports for All: disabled persons. Is there a need to make a new one or to make adaptations for SPRINT countries. Should we need a new expert group to work out this kind of adaptation?

8. Do the countries have any legislation on sport for people with disabilities?

Most of the countries have some kind of common law (sports act) and many countries have had new laws concerning the disabled persons rights during the nineties.

9a. Which are the major difficulties to have the European Charter on Sport for All: Disabled people implemented?

Lack of finances or organisations or problems in attitudes in some countries. Cyprus has grounded a committee dealing with the implementation of the Charter. Russia had not got the document.

9b. Is there a need to amend the Charter in some ways?

No proposals concerning re-publication or adaptation.

10. List of persons who participated the completion of the questionnaire:

Eight countries did send a list and others also gave us information about contact addresses (list enclosed).
This appendix gives us important information about the contact persons in each country.

This report of the results of the adapted physical activity questionnaire was made in September 1995 by Mr. Kari Koivumäki and Ms. Tarja Kolkka in Finnish Association of Sports for the Disabled, Kumpulantie 1, 00520 Helsinki, Finland.

For further information, please contact Mr. Koivumäki or Ms. Kolkka
(tel. 358 9 613 191 and fax 358 9 146 2404)

Helsinki, 2.10.1995

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE COMPLETION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

LATVIA		
Drauga Valija	Deputy Director, Sports Department	4 Terbatas Str., LV-1001 Riga Tel. 371 7 286 762
Purins Egils	Secretary General, Sports Confederation	4 Terbatas Str., LV-1001 Riga Tel. 371 1 288 924
Stilve Valdis	President Paralympic Committee	Pales Str. 14/I, LV-1024 Riga Tel. 371 2 531 602
Rauselis Maris	Director, Blind Sports Union	Pales Str. 14/I, LV-1024 Riga Tel. 371 2 533 895
Supulniers Aldis	President Handicapped Sports Federation	Lauku Str. 522, LV-4000 Limbazi Tel. 371 2 422 145
UKRAINE		
Goldvoko	Head of the Department of the Physical Culture	42 Str. Esplanadna, 252023 Kyiv Tel. 1044 220 12 94

LITHUANIA		
Vidas Stankevicius	Secretary General, Paralympic Committee	Zemaites 6, 2675 Vilnius Tel. 370 2 235 836 Fax 370 2 233 221
Jurate Verbuviene	Secretary General, Disabled Sports Federation	Zemaites 6, 2675 Vilnius Tel. 370 2 235 216
Raimundas Simkus	President, Blind Sports Federation	Labdariu 6, 2600 Vilnius Tel. 370 2 624 642 / 221 464
Milda Laurutenaite	Lithuanian State Sports Department, Chief of Physical Culture Division	Zemaites 6, 2675 Vilnius Tel. 370 2 235 401 / 233 221
SLOVENIA		
Igor Malic	Secretary General, Slovene Association of Recreation and Sport for the Disabled	Malenskova 1, 61000 Ljubljana Tel. 386 61 443 164 Fax 386 61 301 643
CYPRUS		
Costas Papacostas	Officer in Charge of Sport Cyprus Sport Organisation	PO Box 4804, Engomi, 2400 Nicosia Tel. 357 2 358 888 Fax 357 2 358 222

RUSSIA		
Sergei D. Neverkovich	All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture and Sport, Member-correspondent of Russian xxx- Academy	Elizavetinaky 10, Moscow Tel. 70 95 265 4432 Fax 70 95 261 4991
Vladimir S. Dmitriev	Deputy Head of Science and Sport Medical Department, The State Committee of Russian Federation on Physical Culture and Tourism, Science Leader of the Centre of Recreation of the Disabled	Kazakova 18, Moscow Tel. 70 95 265 3435 Fax 70 95 263 0841
CROATIA		
Kresimir HORVAT	Adviser to the Vice-Minister (international relations). Ministry of Education and Sports	Ilica 24, 41000 Zagreb Tel. 385 1 469 000 Fax 385 1 410 492
POLAND		
Pitat Kizysztof	Vice-Director	Niecaza 2, R. 313, 00-098 Warsaw
Halina Zagrajek	Expert of Sport for Disabled	12 Swietokrzska str., 11-916 Warsaw Tel. 694 50 35
BELARUS		
Nikolai Bolshakov	Head of International Sport Relations Dept, Sport Committee of Belarus	8-2 Kirov Street, 220600 Minsk Tel. 172 271 289 Fax 172 277 622
Valery Matskevich	Expert Department of Physical Recreation and Mass Sport, Sport Committee of Belarus	8-2 Kirov Street, 220600 Minsk Tel. 172 269 147 Fax 172 277 622

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SLOVAKIA		
Vladimir Grieger	Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic	Hlboka cesta 2, 81330 Bratislava Tel. 42 7 49 15 24
Miroslav Tkac	Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic	Hlboka cesta 2, 81330 Bratislava
Andrea Skokanova	Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic	Hlboka cesta 2, 81330 Bratislava
Helena Hankova	Slovak Sports Association for the Disabled	Junacka 6, 83280 Bratislava Fax 42 7 27 90 576
Danica Studena	Slovak Sports Association for the Disabled	Junacka 6, 83280 Bratislava Fax 42 7 27 90 576
Josef Liba	Slovak Sports Association for the Disabled	Junacka 6, 83280 Bratislava Fax 42 7 27 90 576
Jela Labudova	Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, Comenius University	Studendhorska 87, 84103 Bratislava Tel. 42 7 760 918

Appendix 2

Summary reports of the three working groups[7]

1 Recommendations from the Legislation Working Group, chaired by Mr Carl Wang, I.P.C

The group focused on the following 3 issues:

- the implementation of the European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled Persons;
- the approach to legislation and;
- improvement of co-operation.

1. Implementation of the European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled Persons

The first matter dealt with by the Group was the implementation of the European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled Persons, the aim being to see how it is applied in practice and the impact of the Charter's principles at national level.

The Charter serves as a reference document for the adaptation of sporting facilities in Germany and has been translated by two other countries, namely Poland and the Czech Republic, which also has a policy of carefully targeting the distribution of the document.

However, apart from these positive efforts, it has to be said that there is a major problem of access to Council of Europe information and reference documents, which some participants were not even aware existed. Accordingly, these participants urged the Council of Europe to resolve the problem.

This unawareness leads inevitably to the next comment, namely that no proposals were made to add to the Charter.

2. Legislation

- As regards legislation, an analysis of national situations showed that different approaches are taken depending not only on the type of legislative system in force in the country in question but also on the way in which relations between the public authorities and sports associations are managed.

- These differences give rise to diverging views on whether to adopt specific legislation to promote sport for the disabled or to rely instead on general legislation.

Whatever the choice, it is generally agreed that the following should be provided for in legislation:

- guarantee accessibility of sports facilities;

- fair apportionment of public subsidies for sport for the disabled (including clear identification of the purposes of such subsidies).

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7 I.PC. International Paralympic Committee
B.S.A.D. British Sports Association for the Disabled
F.A.S.D. Finnish Association of Sports for the Disabled

There should also be provisions defining the responsibilities of public authorities and sports associations at national, regional and local level.

The conclusion would seem to be that it is up to the member states to take the necessary measures with reference to their national context and the principles of the Charter.

There are three more matters which need to be taken into consideration:

a) many countries are currently in a period of transition entailing in particular a complete recasting of their constitutional and legislative systems; in this context the adoption of legislation on sport is probably not regarded as a priority;

b) this transition also entails a change in the approach to policy for the disabled; organisations for sport for the disabled must learn to acquire independence from governmental organisations; they must assume their responsibilities in the decentralisation process; they must become accustomed to the need to promote and organise sports activities for the disabled at a basic level, namely the local level;

c) finally, allowances must be made for the difficulties inherent in implementing legislation during a period of severe economic recession.

It would also be a good idea to develop links with the community so as to promote the idea of sport for the disabled as a means of integration.

3. Improvement of co-operation

In this connection, it was suggested that the Council of Europe and the European Union should keep each other informed of their respective activities to promote sport for the disabled so as to avoid any duplication.

2 Recommendations from the Financial Working Group chaired by Mr Gordon Neale, BSAD.

There were eleven countries present during the workshops.

The mixture of people produced a well informed multi-cultural approach to the concept of marketing.

To some, the idea of professional marketing was a totally new concept. However, by the end of two meetings, four positive recommendations were tabled:

1 A more detailed and committed legislation on funding

2 A better system of exchange visits, both mutual and council

3 A research programme into participation

4 Disabled sport is placed high on the agenda of the next Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (1999).

3 Recommendations from the Local Authorities Working Group chaired by Mr Kari Koivumäki, FASD.

1/ to the Council of Europe:

Biggest problem - Theory → Implementation

- Information from Council of Europe could be sent to an organisation in the country, in sport for disabled people, as well as government organisations;
- Filter of information to local level could then be better;
- Some countries require assistance with translation of the Charter and other documents;
- Some countries require prioritising of help from Council of Europe;
- Facilitate an exchange programme for experts in specific areas to particular countries;
- Council of Europe could facilitate central co-ordination;
- Methods to off-set travel costs must be examined.

2/ to the International Paralympic Committee:

- Assist countries in setting up of National Paralympic Committee.

SPORT IS FOR A BETTER LIFE

Regional Seminar on Sport for All and Health

8 - 9 November 1996, Sofia, Bulgaria

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. INTRODUCTION

The Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) of the Council of Europe, the Committee for Physical Education and Sport of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Association Sport for All organised a Regional Seminar on "Sport for All and Health" on 8 and 9 November 1996 in Sofia. This Seminar was a follow up to those already organised by the CDDS on the same subject in Kisakallio (Finland, 1993) and Raubichi (Belarus, 1995).

2. PARTICIPANTS

The Seminar was a Regional Seminar, especially destined for the Balkan countries, members of the CDDS (Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey). 7 Balkan countries out of 10 invited sent 2 or 3 representatives to the Seminar. Hungary was also present as an observer. There were about 20 participants from Bulgaria.

The present report describes the principal conclusions and recommendations adopted by the participants at the Seminar.

3. SEMINAR VENUE

The Seminar was held at the Sofia International Management Center (SIMC) at Bistritsa, located at approx. 20 km from Sofia.

4. AIMS OF THE SEMINAR

The principal aim was to find which strategies are appropriate and can be implemented in the Balkan countries to develop sport and physical activities, in order to improve public health of the population.

5. PROGRAMME

The programme was drawn up at the preparatory meeting (Sofia, May 1996).

Each theme, introduced by a lecturer, was followed by an exchange of experiences and a discussion. All lecturers have fulfilled their tasks. They have shown not only professional knowledge, but also long term and extensive practical experience. They contributed largely to the success of the seminar and its conclusions.

The principal themes were as following :

- *Contribution of sport and physical activity to public health* (presentations on Significance of sport for society health, on promotion of health-enhancing activity in the Balkan States)

- *How to realise the health potential of physical activity* (presentations on the elements of promotion, on how to develop a strategy and a policy, on how health-enhancing physical activity be promoted in Balkan States)

- *The role of programmes, projets and events in the promotion of health-enhancing physical activity* (presentations on exercise for health programmes, on Eurofit for children and adults)

- *Fitness assessment in the promotion of health-enhancing physical activity* (presentations on implementing the Eurofit batteries for the assessment of health - related fitness, on the Balkan experience in the assessment of health related fitness and implementation of Eurofit, exercise testing precautions of the implementation of Eurofit for adults).

The participants warmly thanked the Bulgarian authorities for hosting and organising the Seminar and for the generous hospitality with which they had been received in Sofia.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS adopted by the participants

The Working Party constituted of the assigned lecturers (Illka Vuori (FIN), Pekka Oja (FIN), Willem van Mechelen (NED) and Nick Cavill (GBR) drafted the following conclusions and recommendations to the CDDS :

SESSION 1:
CONTRIBUTION OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO PUBLIC HEALTH

CONCLUSIONS

Public health is the collective human energy that can be used for the cultural and economic growth and development of the people. Reliable research evidence shows that physical activity has very great potential to improve public health of the whole population independent of its characteristics and social status. Further, there is a continuous trend in research to show additional health benefits and this trend is likely to continue.

The health potential of physical activity is based on the following facts:

- physical activity is a natural and essential stimulus for the development and maintenance of biological structures and functions.

- lack of normal physical activity results sooner or later, in inadequate biological structures and functions, some of which are regarded as symptoms and some factors or signs of diseases. Many symptoms, illnesses and insufficient functional capacity are common in many risk populations, partly because insufficient physical activity is common. Part of the effects of physical activity, especially those related to functional capacity, are unique to physical activity, i.e. they cannot be achieved by any other means.

Physical activity, especially in the form of play, games and practising sports can have valuable psychological and social effects.

Furthermore, all segments of the population can benefit from the biological stimulus, which physical activities offer.

A great part of health benefits of physical activity can be gained by activities that are moderate in amount and intensity in relation to the individual capacity and the nature of the activity.

Consequently health-enhancing physical activity is possible, acceptable, affordable and safe for a great majority of the population. At the same time offering opportunities for participation in health-enhancing physical activity for the population by providing respective conditions is economically possible for most societies. This calls for an emphasis to provide opportunities for basic modes of physical activity and full appreciation and use of the opportunities offered by national and local traditions, conditions, skills, attitudes and motivations.

In summary, it is worth investing in physical activity for the sake of health, functional capacity and quality of life, that in turn can lead to cultural and economical growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To member countries

Physical activity should receive a similar degree of attention as other important living habits and measures that affect the health of the whole population.

Consequently, the provision of conditions enabling participation in basic health-enhancing physical activities should receive high priority in resource allocation on state and local level and on all relevant sectors such as sport, health, education and transportation, as well as in services for children, youth and old citizens, as well as for persons with disabilities.

To the CDDS

On the basis of the potential of moderate physical activity for enhancing health and well- being of individuals and populations, and consequently the cultural and economic development, physical activity and sport for all should be treated in the work of the Council of Europe in closer collaboration with the public health sector.

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SESSIONS 2 and 3

HOW TO REALIZE THE HEALTH POTENTIAL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

ROLE OF PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS AND EVENTS IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH-ENHANCING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.

CONCLUSIONS

National strategies for promoting health-enhancing physical activity should be developed within a public health framework, targeted at populations with sedentary life styles. Moderate physical activity on daily basis should be promoted.

Such strategies should reflect consensus from a broad range of public and voluntary authorities and should take into account the determinants of physical activity behaviour.

Effective promotion of health-enhancing physical activity has many elements, including collaboration with policy makers, mass media, professional education, and encouraging community initiatives. These elements should be integrated within a coherent national strategy.

Many health enhancing physical activity across the Balkan region are taken place initiatives such as sport for all, festivals of sport, exercise for health or challenge days.

The initiatives should be encouraged and developed more.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To member Countries (and, in the context of this seminar, in particular the Balkan countries)

The Countries should take into consideration in their policy-making physical activities, which can enhance health, and in particular such activities that can be carried out as part of daily life.

Priority groups within populations need to be defined, based on public health principles, and on national traditions and current patterns of physical activity participation.

To the CDDS

The CDDS is invited to:

- follow-up the Recommendation n° R (95) 17 of the Committee of Ministers on the Significance of sport for society for promoting moderate intensity physical activity for health, recognising the need for more specific recommendations when addressing particular health conditions.

SESSION 4

FITNESS ASSESSMENT IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH-ENHANCING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

CONCLUSIONS

Health related fitness is a new fitness concept developed in the 1990's.) The concept is built on Bouchard et al's[8] activity-fitness-health framework and its dimensions and components have been derived from scientific evidence, showing the health and functional benefits of physical activity.)

EUROFIT for adults is a new test battery, introduced by the Council of Europe, specifically designed for the assessment of health-related fitness among people of working age population. The battery provides for the assessment of the level of health-related fitness of individuals and populations, and for the evaluation of results in terms of population norms, and health criteria values. The battery is meant to be used in promoting health-enhancing physical activity. Assessment of health-related fitness is a starting point, follow-up measures for behaviour change should use multistage phsychological processes through which lasting active life style can be adopted.

[8] see "The significance of sport for society"

RECOMMENDATIONS

To member States

Strengthen and initiate the implementation of health-related fitness assessment as part of the promotional efforts of health-enhancing physical activity.

Proper training of testers on a national and regional basis is recommended.

To the CDDS

The necessary measures should be taken to support and facilitate the implementation of EUROFIT for adults in the Balkan and other countries, particularly in the context of promoting health enhancing physical activity for the whole population.

A European meeting should be organised to pull together the recent experiences regarding the use of EUROFIT tests for adults.

Sprint Seminar on Topical Problems of Anti-Doping Policy

8-10 November 1996, Prague, Czech Republic

Final document

The participants at the SPRINT Anti-doping seminar held in Prague on 8-10 November 1996 (representatives of 24 CDDS countries, including all of the 17 countries which are beneficiaries of the SPRINT Programme), having heard presentations[9] by experts on legal and educational aspects of anti-doping activities, adopt the following conclusions:

1. In general

1.1 Countries in the process of developing relatively new, independent sports structures share the commitment of the whole sports movement to the fight against doping in sport. They condemn unreservedly the state sponsored doping of the past.

1.2 Like all countries, they have to establish priorities in planning their antidoping activities, particularly in order to catch up with countries which have longer experience in the field.

1.3 The ethical basis for rejecting doping in sport is under attack from the insistence on victory at all costs which is associated with modern, commercialised sport, and which affects sportspersons and their entourage alike. Ways must be found to reconcile sport with its ethical foundations, acknowledging the imperative to protect public health and safeguard the interest of medical ethics.

1.4 Many important aspects of anti-doping policy and action can be realised without major financial outlay. These include:

- from the legal point of view, adopting anti-doping rules or regulations that are fair, clear, effective and as consistent as possible with international norms such as those of the Anti-doping Convention and the Medical Code of the International Olympic Committee;

- with regard to education, preparing and implementing education and information programmes, paying particular attention to young sportspersons.

2. Legal questions

2.1 Anti-doping activity is founded on ethics and health. Rules give a legal and unified expression to this basis.

2.2 To be effective, anti-doping rules must ensure, as a minimum, that:

- the anti-doping body is properly authorised to conduct all appropriate controls and act on their results;

- no drafting defects or omissions undermine the validity of the rules;

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[9] Texts of speeches and presentations available from the Organising Committee at the Ministry of Education, Youth & Sports of the Czech Republic

- the procedures are adequate to determine that an offence has been committed;

- potential defence strategies based on technical considerations are anticipated (minor procedural deviations waiver);

- rules are consistent with general practice in other relevant jurisdictions.

2.3 Rules must not infringe the constitutionally protected rights of sportspersons who, as citizens, have the same rights as any other. Sports organisations owe due regard to their members.

2.4 Rules should in particular guarantee the protection of sportspersons who are minors.

2.5 The Court of Arbitration in Sport is acknowledged as a mechanism for arbitrating sports questions. Its adjudications cannot prevent sportspersons from exercising their right of access to a court in defence of their interests if the above rules and principles are not scrupulously followed.

3. Educational and information activities

3.1 Education and information activities are, together with doping controls, the most important weapons in the fight against doping.

3.2 To be effective, educational material must be:

- adapted to well-defined target audiences and delivered through appropriate media;

- honest, truthful, clear, easy to understand, realistic and interactive;

- evaluated and adjusted to ensure continuing relevance and effectiveness;

The Europack "Clean Sport Guide" provides the appropriate information for such activities. This information needs to be properly developed to suit the specific needs of each activity.

3.3 Effort is also needed to improve the general public's awareness and understanding of doping questions.

4. Recommendations to the CDDS and the Monitoring Group

4.1 Means should be found to involve the academic community in evaluating the effectiveness of anti-doping work and of pooling the experienced gained at European level.

4.2 Both the CDDS and the Monitoring Group of the Anti-doping Convention should pursue their efforts to remove or reduce the disharmonies between different sets of anti-doping rules and other measures, which undermine the cohesion and effectiveness of the whole anti-doping movement.

4.3 The CDDS is invited to continue to support anti-doping seminars in the framework of the SPRINT Programme as one way of providing practical help to the countries involved and working towards greater parity throughout Europe.

4.4 The Monitoring Group is encouraged to pursue its efforts to develop aids for education and information activities and to promote research in the scientific, technical and legal fields.

5. The participants warmly thank the Czech authorities for hosting and organising the Seminar, with all the preparatory work the task involved, and for the generous hospitality with which they had been received in Prague.

Hearing on sport

19 November 1996, Moscow, Russia

SYNOPSIS

Field of Activity:	Sport
Type of Activity:	Parliamentary Hearing on Sport
Country:	Russia
Place and Date:	Moscow, 19 November 1996
Participants:	*Council of Europe:* *a) Parliamentary Assembly* Chairman and 4 members of the sub-committee on Youth & Sport *b) CDDS* Acting Chair and 4 members of the CDDS Bureau *Russia:* Deputy Speaker, Committee Chairmen (particularly the Committees on Sport and Tourism, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Culture) and members of the Duma Federal and Republic Sports Ministers; central, regional and local government officials (particularly the State Committee on Sport and Tourism) Leaders of the National Olympic Committee and Russian sports federations Media representatives (200 in all)
Objective:	An exchange of views, based on a draft sports bill, prepared by the Duma committee, on "Legislation on physical culture and sport and the Olympic movement in Russia and Europe" Discussion of matters of concern to Russian sports authorities: financing of high-level sport; promotion of sport for all; division of responsibilities at federal, regional and local levels; etc. etc.
General Evaluation:	The Hearing generated a very high level of interest in political, sports and media circles. The political impact of the Council of Europe delegation was more significant than the input it was able to contribute to the discussion. Members of the delegation also had meetings with the Deputy Speaker of the Duma and the 1st Vice Prime Minister, further underlining the importance of the event.
Follow-up:	The draft bill (a "green paper") will be revised after a consultation process. The opinion of the Council of Europe will be sought. Progress will be reported by the Russian delegation to the Assembly and to the CDDS. The revised bill will be submitted to the Duma.

Part Six

European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities
1-3 February 1996, Gödöllõ, Hungary

Final declaration

The participants at the European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities, held in Gödöllõ (Hungary) from 1 to 3 February 1996,

1. Thanking the Council of Europe and in particular its Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe for taking the initiative of organising this conference;

2. Thanking the Mayor and the Municipality of Gödöllõ for their warm welcome and hospitality;

3. Underlining the important role played by local and regional authorities in improving living standards, economic progress and cultural development;

4. Emphasising that sport forms an integral part of local cultural activities, and therefore it is vital that local authorities have an active, conscious attitude and approach to how involvement in sport can be integrated into local policies in general;

5. Stressing that sport, being a school for democratic ideals, social participation and integration, plays an important role in promoting international understanding;

6. Considering that sports activities are beneficial not only for the development of personality but also for the attainment of good health, the improvement of physical qualities, greater personal fulfilment, a better and more wholesome use of leisure and the improvement of the quality of life;

7. Considering also that sports and physical activities must not be the exclusive preserve of certain age groups and special categories of persons but should be accessible to the general public in the framework of the "Sport for All" concept;

8. Acknowledging the vital role played by the Council of Europe in the promotion of sport as an important factor in human development, in particular by setting international standards through such instruments as the European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics;

9. Call on the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe to regularly examine the role and responsibilities of local and regional authorities in relation to sport, to support concrete action aimed at providing sport for all, and to reinforce European co-operation in this field between local and regional authorities, and between the Congress and other bodies of the Council of Europe;

10. Adopt and commend to the favourable consideration of the Congress the Final Declaration of the Gödöllõ Conference as follows:

A. <u>SPORT FOR ALL: THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES</u>

11. Sport shall be acknowledged as an important factor in human development and appropriate support shall be made available out of public funds. Encouragement of physical and sports activities should be the task of every local and regional authority;

12. Sport, being an aspect of socio-cultural development, shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning such as education, health, social service, town and country planning, conservation, the arts and leisure services;

13. An effective sports policy can only be determined and put into operation through co-operation by all private and public agencies concerned either directly or indirectly with sport, both voluntary and compulsory;

14. Local and regional authorities should foster permanent and effective co-operation between public authorities and voluntary organisations active in the field of sports;

15. Since the scale of participation in sports depends on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, public authorities shall take account of local, regional and national requirements, and incorporate measures designed to ensure full use of both new and existing facilities;

16. Public authorities should provide sufficient sports grounds and installations for the needs of the people, readily available to all at affordable prices;

17. The construction of local sports facilities should be based on present and future needs in various sports activities, taking into account population and socio-economic trends. The facilities should be easily accessible for users of all ages, irrespective of their state of health, e.g. the disabled or the elderly;

18. Encouragement must be given to the provision of facilities which can be used for both school sport and voluntary sport and, whenever possible, to the combination of cultural and sports facilities, without compromising on the interests of sport;

19. As far as possible, local sports facilities should be adapted to the needs of special groups, such as the very young, adolescents, school leavers, isolated and elderly people, and the disabled.

20. Local authorities should aim at promoting the health and well-being of all groups and individuals wishing to undertake sporting activities;

21. Local authorities should encourage and support efforts to promote a greater participation by older persons in appropriate sporting and other physical activities;

22. In particular, they should stimulate the development of a policy on sport for older persons and to encourage a wider knowledge and awareness of the beneficial effects of regular exercise. They should also develop an adequate range and variety of programmes designed to preserve fitness and to improve health through regular sporting activity, paying attention to the social needs, motivation and physical potential of different age groups;

23. Appropriate and well-balanced programmes should be made available to provide opportunities for all young people to become involved in sport and physical activity. Local authorities, together with the sports organisations concerned, are responsible for providing the necessary leadership in the development and promotion of a sports policy for young people;

24. Physical education should be a part of every school curriculum, placing emphasis on the physical and mental health of pupils. Stress should be laid on the value of physical activity rather than on the technical or competitive element;

25. Local authorities should take all appropriate policy measures in their countries to encourage greater involvement of women in sport. In particular, they should encourage sport federations and other parties involved to recognise and accept their individual responsibilities in facilitating a fundamental attitude towards women's participation in sport;

26. They should promote a greater use by women of the existing opportunities available to them to take part in sport. The position of women in the promotion and administration of sport as a public service should be reviewed. The organisation of programmes and facilities to enable all members of families to participate in sport together should be encouraged;

27. The principles of sport as an important means of bringing about greater participation in the life of the host society should apply to everyone, and, in particular, to the least privileged groups. Immigrants' access to the practice of sport should be facilitated. They should be able to join sport clubs to help bring them out of their isolation;

28. Local authorities should encourage the building of sports facilities in areas which have a high concentration of immigrants and which are particularly deprived. They should increase their efforts to launch specific action programmes to foster participation by immigrants and other socially marginalised groups;

29. Sport and physical recreation has an important role in helping alleviate poor living conditions. Local authorities should carry out comprehensive policies with special emphasis on the needs of those living in areas of deprivation.

B. THE FINANCING AND MANAGEMENT OF SPORT

30. Sport is an integral part of society which provides significant positive economic effects. The economic stimulus generated by sport contributes to consumption, income and employment, as well as to local, regional and national economic development;

31. Sports facilities and amenities have wider effects in terms of job creation. There has been a manifold increase in the number of employment opportunities opened up by sport and allied sectors;

32. The growth and increased variety of sources of funding for sport are helpful to its development. There are considerable differences existing between the countries of Europe regarding the proportion of sport funding coming from the public sector, consumers and private sources, the role of central, regional and local authorities;

33. Sports activities are largely financed by private households, local and regional authorities, private sponsors and contributions from the voluntary sector. In the vast majority of European countries local authorities are the biggest public financial partner of sport, far ahead of central governments;

34. Appropriate support and resources from public funds (at local, regional and central levels) shall be made available for the development of sport. Local authorities should facilitate the direct and indirect public financing for sport in general and sport for all in particular, both in current and capital expenditure;

35. A financial balance should be maintained between public and private (including household and commercial) expenditure in sport. Mixed public and private financial support for sport

should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development;

36. Sports financing and management should be increasingly based on direct and ever closer relations between participants and local public decision-makers. The financial contributions of the state and enterprises, comparatively minor, should increasingly adapt to this "grass roots" dialogue between consumers and local public sports financiers;

37. Local authorities, in association with central authorities, the voluntary and the commercial sectors, should establish policies for recreational and competitive sport, aiming at co-ordinating their involvement in the running and the use of facilities;

38. Commercial sponsorship and marketing in sport are already recognised and accepted as an additional means of financing sport. Well-managed sponsorship agreements benefit both sport and the sponsor, therefore it should be encouraged and promoted by local authorities;

39. The voluntary sector plays a decisive role in sport and thus contributes in a major way to the balanced development of society in general and of sport in particular. Local policies supporting voluntary groups and volunteers (for example through tax measures) should be encouraged, thereby providing even more efficient support for sport;

40. Whilst taking due consideration of the importance of voluntary work, the creation of new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector should be encouraged;

41. Finance for sport is differently distributed between components of the sports sector. Local authorities should aim at diminishing the financial inequalities with regard to the needs of top-level sport and those of sport for all. In the interest of solidarity between sports, sports with less media appeal, which are thus unable to attract major funding, should be helped;

42. All taxpayers contribute to the financing of sports facilities. Nevertheless, consumers of sport can be called upon to contribute more through charges, commensurate with the type of activity pursued. Subsidies from public authorities may promote participation and benefit low income or needy groups, simultaneously achieving redistributive goals and healthier lifestyles;

43. Local authorities should understand the specific needs and difficulties faced by the sports organisations of the new member countries in Central and Eastern Europe in obtaining public and private financing for their activities;

C. **SPORT AND HEALTH**

44. Sport has a vital role in contributing to the adjustment and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped;

45. The promotion and development of sport and physical recreation for all disabled persons is an important means of improving the quality of their life, as well as contributing to their rehabilitation and integration in society. Local authorities should aim at creating a welcoming climate for disabled people, recognising their right to be helped and improving their position in society;

46. They should ensure that public sports facilities are accessible to and usable by disabled persons. In particular, public money should be set aside to help with the conversion of existing facilities and to familiarise architects and managers of sports facilities with the requirements of disabled people;

47. Local authorities should encourage and work closely with the sport organisations concerned in order to develop appropriate activities at all levels of sport for disabled persons and to ensure in particular that recreational participation in sport is adequately provided for;

48. They should consider ways in which disabled persons may be offered opportunities for integrating into traditional sport clubs and organisations. They should also encourage disabled persons to contribute directly to the development of sports policies which concern them;

49. Local authorities should develop policies designed to give the general public more information on sport for disabled people. They should do their utmost to introduce physical activities and sport in the education, rehabilitation and preventive treatment of the handicapped, and to better integrate handicapped persons into sports activities primarily aimed at the non-handicapped;

50. They should take measures to make sports facilities more easily accessible, encourage the training of specialist staff and support the setting-up of independent bodies responsible for the organisation of sports adapted to different kinds of handicap;

51. Local and regional authorities should encourage practice, teaching and research in the field of sports medicine. They should also promote measures in the fields of physical, health and safety education to advertise sports and other suitable physical activities for their beneficial effects on health;

52. The medical use of physical activities should be supported in order to gain, conserve and improve health at the level of "Sport for All" and to guard against possible hazards;

53. Local authorities should take an active part in educational campaigns to point out the risks involved in using or advocating the use of doping agents, in particular that many such agents present serious long-term dangers to health;

54. Local authorities should closely co-operate with bodies responsible for health education to advertise sport as a means of acquiring, conserving and improving physical and mental health and improving the quality of life in general.